FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 043 5 March 1987

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

U.S. Announces Site for SDI Laser Test AA 1
IZVESTIYA Cites Reagan Statement on INF Proposal [5 Mar] AA 1
Zagladin on Gorbachev Offer [Hamburg ARD] AA 2
Further U.S. Reaction [PRAVDA 4 Mar] AA 4
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on ABM Treaty, 'Saving Lie' [Borin, 26 Feb] AA 4
Kashlev on 'Constructive' CSCE Talks in Vienna [IZVESTIYA 3 Mar] AA 6
Zhukov Contrasts USSR, U.S. Arms Stances [PRAVDA 1 Mar] AA 9
LATE REPORT: U.S. Presents Draft Treaty in Geneva [AFP] AA 13
LATE REPORT: Grachev Notes Summit Possible London PRESS ASSOCIATION] AA 14

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Gerasimov Holds Weekly News Conference CC 1
West 'Belittling' Ethiopian Aid CC 1
Mideast Conference Welcome CC 1
U.S. Rights Report 'Distorted' CC 1
Lomeyko Addresses Geneva Human Rights Session CC 2
Holds News Conference CC 3
Action, not Teaching Needed CC 4
PRAVDA Reviews Moscow Forum, DRA Peace Efforts [Orekhov, 22 Feb] CC 4
Western Response to Soviet Changes 'Hypocritical' [Vladimirov in IZVESTIYA 22 Feb] CC 8
West Discredits Socialist Countries' Support [Korzin] CC 10

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Reagan's Speech 'Abounded in Contradictions' [Turkatenko] A 1
Druzhinin on Tower Commission Findings A 2
Agayants on Irangate's Ripple Effect A 2
Moscow TV on U.S. 'Sidestep' of Civil Rights [Yevdokimov] A 4
AFP Cites Arbatov on Hunger Striker Hyder [Paris] A 4
Moscow TV on Shultz, Li Xiannian Beijing Talks A 5
Delegation of USSR Citizens Arrives in New York A 5
Journalists' Union Delegation Ends U.S. Visit A 6
IZVESTIYA on NATO Commander Galvin's Career [1 Mar] A 6

CHINA

XINHUA Reports Gorbachev Missile Proposal B 1
Democratization not 'Bourgeois Liberalization' B 1
[(Calluci) in MOSCOW NEWS 4 Mar]
CPC's 'HONGQI' on Building Socialism in PRC B 1
Moscow Radio on Power Plant Projects With PRC [(Gimitliyev)] B 2
PRC Signs Protocol on Commodity Exchange Payments B 3

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Reportage on Visit by Tongan Crown Prince E 1
Demichev Talks, Luncheon E 1
Meeting With Shevardnadze E 3
Meeting With Katushev E 3
Economic Cooperation Talks E 4
Tour of Country E 4
Visit to Novosibirsk E 4
Report on Departure E 4
Further Reportage of Shevardnadze Australia Visit E 5
Shevardnadze on Relations E 5
Talks With Hayden, Kerin E 7
Moscow TV Interviews Hayden E 8
Departs Canberra for Sydney E 9
Offers Launch of Satellites [Melbourne] E 9
Signs Annual Talks Pact E 10
Shevardnadze Ends Visit E 10
Shevardnadze Makes Arrival Statement in Jakarta E 10
Akhromeyev, Lizichev Congratulate SRV Generals E 11
[Hanoi]

WESTERN EUROPE

Western Europe Reaction to Gorbachev Proposal G 1
Met 'Favorably' G 1
Media Response 'Positive' [Mazheyka] G 1
Bogachev on French 'Discord' G 2
France Claims 'Unanimity' G 3
PCF Condemns Government Stand G 4
UK Press, Public Comment [Shishkovskiy] G 4
UK's Kinnock on 'Opportunity' G 4
UK's Healey: Obstacle Removed [PRAVDA 2 Mar] G 5
Bogachev on UK Equivocation G 5
Sweden Sees 'Source of Hope' G 6
Praise From Belgium's Tindemans G 7
FRG Welcomes Initiative [Yakhontov in PRAVDA 2 Mar] G 7
FRG Government 'Satisfaction' G 8
Genscher Supports Initiative G 9
IZVESTIYA Cites FRG's Genscher on East-West Ties [26 Feb] G 9
Vedernikov Receives FRG Industrialist, View Ties G 10
[IZVESTIYA 25 Feb]
EC Agriculture Ministers Talks 'Difficult' [Balebanov] G 10

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Envoys Comment on Middle East Peace Conference H 1
Envoy to France [Jerusalem] H 1
Envoy to Jordan [Amman JORDAN TIMES] H 1
IZVESTIYA Examines Peres Visit to Egypt [2 Mar] H 2
Glukhov Comments on Syrian Move Into Beirut [PRAVDA 22 Feb] H 3
PRAVDA Cites Lebanese CP on Beirut Events [3 Mar] H 3
Deputy Minsiter Vorontsov Receives Sudanese Envoy [IZVESTIYA 26 Feb] H 4
Envoy Presents Credentials H 4
Briefs: Soviet-Syrian Oil Commission H 4

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Further Reportage on Argentine Delegation Visit K 1
Gorbachev Receives Fava [PRAVDA 5 Mar] K 1
Fava Holds News Conference K 3
Delegation Departs K 4
PRAVDA Cites Castro Message of Thanks [21 Feb] K 4

USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Presidium Appoints Chazov Minister of Health R 1
TASS Profile R 1
Gas Officials Disciplined for 'Mismanagement' R 1
Ligachev Stresses 'Glasnost' in Media R 1
Academician Assesses Soviet Restructuring R 2
SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Views Party Elections [19 Feb] R 3
Dissident Poet Ratushinskaya Interviewed [London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH 24 Feb] R 6
Writers Discuss Pasternak Commission Decisions [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 25 Feb] R 8
Resolution Aims To Improve Artists' Conditions [PRAVDA 24 Feb] R 11
Goskino Chief Views Tasks for Film Industry [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 18 Feb] R 14

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Official Notes Flaws in Draft Enterprise Law [Travkin in PRAVDA 26 Feb] S 1

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Media Covers 27 Feb-4 Mar Agricultural Work T 1

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Editorial Marks Army, Navy Day [28 Feb] V 1
Deputy Chief Prosecutor on Military Offenders V 2

U.S. ANNOUNCES SITE FOR SDI LASER TEST

LD041018 Moscow TASS in English 0846 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Washington March 4 TASS -- The U.S. Strategic Defence Initiative organization which is in charge of "Star Wars" preparations has announced the choice of place for testing a so-called free-electron laser.

According to the Department of Defence, preparatory work would shortly be started in the village of Oro Grande on the territory of the White Sands nuclear test range in New Mexico.

The Pentagon report attests to the U.S. Administration's intention to go ahead with the space militarization programme which is the main obstacle in the way of drastic cuts in strategic nuclear arsenals.

IZVESTIYA CITES REAGAN STATEMENT ON INF PROPOSAL

PM051057 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Mar 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent L. Koryavin dispatch: "R. Reagan's Statement"]

[Text] Washington -- The new Soviet peace-loving initiative set forth in the statement of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is continuing to be widely commented on in the United States.

The general tenor of the comments is optimistic. Heightened interest has been shown in the Soviet proposal in the United States. What is important is that it is seen as a real opportunity to overcome the deadlock in the disarmament talks process.

President Reagan appeared in the White House press center for the first time in 3 months. He addressed journalists and dwelt on the Soviet proposal. His statement was carried on U.S. national television. The President emphasized he "welcomes the proposal advanced by General Secretary Gorbachev to reach an agreement on medium-range nuclear missiles separately from agreements in other spheres."

"So as not to miss the opportunity which has presented itself," the President said, "I have instructed the American participants in the Geneva talks to submit the text of a draft treaty on medium-range nuclecar weapons as early as Wednesday," R. Reagan said he has also ordered the leaders of the U.S. delegation to be summoned to Washington from Geneva this week for consultations to embark on the practical process of negotiations.

At the same time, Reagan placed special emphasis in his speech on the question of "verifying" [proverka] observance of agreements -- a question which, as is known, the United States has constantly used as an artificial obstacle in the way of reaching real accords.

The disarmament topic is so urgent and the danger of nuclear confrontation so great it is becoming impossible to brush these problems aside.

However, Washington's reaction still cannot be considered unequivocal. They are continuing to juggle with facts in assessing the two countries' military arsenals. Many have seized on the false thesis that with the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe there will still be a "Soviet advantage" in terms of operational-tactical missiles. Here they deliberately overlook the fact that Gorbachev's statement points precisely to the USSR's readiness to embark at once on talks on eliminating other missiles, too.

Zagladin on Gorbachev Offer

DW042359 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2055 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Interview in Moscow with Vladimir Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, by correspondent Lutz Lehmann on the "Brennpunkt" program -- Zagladin responds in German -- in Moscow, date not given, recorded]

[Text] [Lehmann] Why did the secretary general untie the Reykjavik negotiating package just now?

[Zagladin] Well, we have pondered much following the forum. Everything said there was reflected by us very, very profoundly. We had other talks, with statesmen and with representatives of the public, first with European interlocutors. We then considered everything we had heard before; that was the first thing we did. Secondly, we noticed in Geneva that we were very close to a cul-de-sac once again. We wanted to get out of the cul-de-sac.

[Lehmann] It was only in Reykjavik that the Soviet Union linked the intermediate-range missiles with the problem of strategic and space weapons. Was that a mistake from today's point of view?

[Zagladin] No. That was no mistake. Even today we are convinced it would be better to solve all three main problems of nuclear disarmament at a time, we are still convinced. I have already mentioned that we thought about everything, reflected upon everything; now one must make a step forward, a step that really might clear things up.

[Lehmann] Can that partly be attributed to the fact that only in this year, presumably, there is the chance to come to an agreement with this very U.S. President?

[Zagladin] Well, we are prepared to make an agreement with this President, with another President, with any President.

[Lehmann] But the election campaign in the United States will come.

[Zagladin] Yes, certainly. One must not lose any time.

[Lehmann] From the Soviet viewpoint as well as from the U.S. one, verifiability will play an important role. That would mean U.S. checks in the USSR, but checks by the USSR in Western Europe, too. Will that not be a problem?

[Zagladin] No, absolutely not. We are for a very serious control, a thorough one, if we really go and start nuclear disarming, if we really do. Of course, there must be control measures that are as deep as disarmament measures.

[Lehmann] Well, if the USSR accepts controls on its territory to take place, then it must win the Western Europeans for such controls.

[Zagladin] Yes, of course. That is among the subjects of the negotiations. We will not only discuss with the United States, but with our European partners too.

[Lehmann] Automatically, you will have to talk with the FRG, for example, and with the UK.

[Zagladin] Yes, of course. We have already had many discussions with those countries, and we will continue them. We want to build up our common house of Europe together, that means one must discuss.

[Lehmann] Now that Secretaray General Gorbachev has just separated the intermediate-range disarmament from the space weapons problem, President Reagan is demanding a modified Soviet attitude toward SDI in that context, and he wants to make it a key question. Under that condition, do you give any chance at all to intermediate-range disarmament?

[Zagladin] First as to the SDI problem, that problem really remains very, very important. The ABM Treaty must be valid, must remain valid. That is our conviction.

[Lehmann] No change concerning its interpretation?

[Zagladin] No change of our position on that question. We believe if there were no ABM Treaty, then there would be no brake to a further arms race, with new, more dangerous forms coming up. That means everything must remain the same as for the ABM Treaty. That does not mean negotiations on intermediate-range missiles could not be a chance. On the contrary, there is indeed a chance about them. We think there is a very serious chance today, which really must be used. We believe, we hope that a success in this sense, in this direction might introduce a new, qualitatively very new stage in international politics, because hitherto we have only made an arms race together. Now the disarmament process must be started. By that very serious reduction of a great class of nuclear weapons, one might start that process; that is very serious.

[Lehmann] But did I get you right, Mr Zagladin, that the USSR's position on the ABM Treaty and on space weapons is absolutely unequivocal and unchangeable?

[Zagladin] Yes, we have the same opinion as the Western European countries -- the ABM Treaty must remain. On that basis, there must be talks with the Americans, and a solution must be found.

Further U.S. Reaction

PM041339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 87 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Gan report under the general heading "Sincere Desire for Peace: That Is How International Public Views New Soviet Initiative: 'Valuable Proposal'"]

[Text] Washington, 3 Mar -- The Soviet proposal to conclude without delay an agreement with the United States on the complete elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe is being discussed widely in Washington.

Many people here agree with the view of CBS TV, which noted that the "propsal may be a historic turning point. If everything goes normally, the two powers will be able for the first time to really reduce armaments and not simply to set more new ceilings on nuclear arsenals."

White House and State Department spokesmen were bombarded with questions by correspondents at press conferences today. Everyone wanted to know what the administration thinks about the proposal, what is its approach, and how soon the conclusion of an agreement can be expected. These questions are no surprise, especially if you consider Washington's disappointing record in the arms control sphere and its blatant obstruction of improvements on the central problem of our time. The answers which the White House and the foreign policy department gave sounded encouraging. Their spokesmen confirmed the administration welcomes the Soviet initiative and considers it a "positive development." Journalists were promised that in the near future the United States will submit a specific draft treaty on medium-range missiles at the Geneva talks. The United States, M. Fitzwater, the President's press spokesman, said, "remains ready for progress in all spheres of talks on nuclear and space arms."

However, such statements are received with a certain amount of skepticism. As commentators are pointing out, Washington has never experienced any difficulties in producing peace-making rhetoric or fine-sounding words while doing the complete opposite.

Very many Americans would like to believe that this time the opportunity for progress will not be missed. In conversation with your correspondent, former Senator G. McGovern, the eminent politician and public figure, said: "This is a very valuable proposal. It gives the administration the opportunity to work on questions on which preliminary agreement was reached in Reykjavik. In my opinion, the Soviet initiative indicates the USSR's readiness to take a practical and constructive step on arms control. I hope that the administration will make a move and accept this good idea."

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON ABM TREATY, 'SAVING LIE'

PM021435 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Feb 87 Second Edition p 3

[Lieutenant Colonel Yu. Borin article: "Why Fabrications Are Needed; United States Flouting ABM Treaty Provisions" -- passages between slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] First the White House "dumped" the Salt II treaty. Now Washington is undermining the ABM Treaty, hiding behind the fig leaf of references to a new and more free, or, as they put it, "broad" interpretation of it. [paragraph continues]

"This interpretation is such," THE WASHINGTON POST notes, "that, honestly speaking, it would be easy to abandon the 1972 treaty."

Why is all this being done? To give even a semblance of "legitimacy" to the Pentagon's schemes to carry out early deployment of an ABM system with space-based elements, or, more precisely, to transfer the arms race to space. That is why they are looking for "broad" loopholes, so as to push through them the "right" to test and develop [razrabotka] "exotic" new arms such as nuclear-pumped lasers and particle-beam weapons. At the same time they are preparing another propaganda act. Under development, the U.S. press writes, is a "report which is expected to repeat the previous accusations that the Russians have violated certain treaty provisions and have possibly failed to observe others."

The Aim of the administration's latest falsehood was correctly noted by B. Scowcroft (former national security adviser under President Ford), W. Perry (a ranking Pentagon staffer under the Carter administration), and (J. Nay) (Harvard University professor and former State Department official). The aim, in their opinion, is to use slander against the USSR to "emasculate the importance of the ABM Treaty and allow the United States to encroach on its margins [vtorgnutsya v yego pogranichnyye oblasti] and derive the maximum opportunity for implementing SDI."

For the White House this "saving lie" is a real find. Many of the practical actions to implement "Star Wars" can already be described as failing to accord with the ABM Treaty provisions. Need some facts? Here they are.

The so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" is aimed at creating [sozdaniye] a large-scale ABM system, which is strictly forbidden by Article 1 of the treaty. Contrary to the obligation /"not to develop [sozdavat], test, or deploy ABM systems or components which are sea-based, air-based, space-based, or mobile land-based"/ (Article V), on 5 September 1986 the United States held a so-called "proof-of-feasibility experiment" codenamed "Delta 180."

Moreover, the U.S. desire to put strike arms into space and position them over the territory of any sovereign state contravenes the obligation enshrined in Article IX /"not to deploy outside its national territory ABM systems or their components."/ Since when has space been U. S. national territory? "A state's sovereignty now extends to the atmospheric space above its national territory. A state has an indisputable right to protect that space from invasion," M.S. Gorbachev said at the meeting with participants in the international forum "For a Nuclear-free World, for the Survival of Humanity". "But a far greater danger will be posed by space, where people now want to place weapons... Is it not time within the framework of international law to posit the question of banning the 'race' to put weapons into space over the heads of people in other countries?"

Behind a smoke screen of waffle about some "violations" of Article VI of the treaty by the Soviet Union in building in the Krasnoyarsk region a radar designed to monitor space and not falling within the limitations imposed by the treaty, the United States is blatantly violating its commitments. It is a question of the commitment /"not to deploy in the future radars for early warning of strategic ballistic missile attack except at locations along the periphery of its national territory and oriented outward,"/ not to deploy large radars with a potential of more than 3 million watts per square meter outside the areas permitted by the treaty (Articles III, IV, and VI), including outside of U.S. national territory. [paragraph continues]

Nonetheless, on the pretext of an "ordinary modernization," the United States has completed construction of a powerful multirole phased-array radar with a potential of more than 3 million watts per square meter in the region of Thule (Greenland). It is planned to deploy a second similar radar in the very near future in the Fylingdales Moor area (Britain).

Washington's inclusion of other states in the implementation of its so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" is yet another violation of its treaty commitments. The transfer to them of technical descriptions, blueprints, and technologies constitutes a direct failure to carry out the provisions of Articles IX and X of the treaty.

This list could be continued. However, it is clear why the U.S. Administration is gearing itself to a "broad interpretation" of the ABM Treaty by pinning the blame on others, as the saying goes. This "interpretation" gives the Pentagon the green light to create [sozdaniye] and test space strike arms. In accusing the Soviet Union of all the deadly sins, the United States is aiming also to obtain justification from the world public for its extremely dangerous schemes to transfer the arms race to space.

The fact that "Star Wars" is leading precisely to this situation can no longer be denied even by a General J. Abrahamson, leader of the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization. Recently he bluntly admitted that through its actions the United States is cranking up yet another spiral in the arms race. This is also confirmed by R. English, a leading U.S. disarmament specialist: "The technology currently being tested in U.S. laboratories is leading to the creation [sozdaniye] of an entirely new generation of arms... with hardly predictable consequences. If these weapons are deployed in space it will destabilize the strategic correlation of forces." It is difficult not to agree with that.

KASHLEV ON 'CONSTRUCTIVE' CSCE TALKS IN VIENNA

PM041637 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Mar 87 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Matveyev, N. Novikov interview with Yu.B. Kashlev, head of the Soviet delegation at the Vienna CSCE talks, under the "IZVESTIYA Interview" rubric: "Vienna: No Time to Lose" -- first graf is editorial introduction]

[Text] The CSCE meeting in Vienna has been in progress for almost 3 months, if one counts the recess. The USSR delegation is active at this forum. It is headed by Yu.B. Kashlev, a diplomat with considerable experience in this field (he has been involved in the all-European process at various stages, including in Geneva and Belgrade), a professor, and author of a number of books on problems of international relations.

[Correspondents] How would you compare the atmosphere of the Vienna meeting with the atmosphere at similar forums -- in Belgrade and Madrid?

[Kashlev] When our meeting began at foreign minister level last November, many speeches pointed to the more favorable international climate in comparison with the past. It was noted that the mechanism of the European process -- and the mechanism of political consultations particular -- was running more or less smoothly. Reykjavik was an important landmark. The real possibility of achieving substantial results at the Vienna meeting was discussed.

How have things turned out? At this point I should talk about the line taken by the delegations of three NATO countries -- the United States, Britain, and Canada. Unfortunately, the old confrontational themes still predominate. Hiding behind the slogan of "defending human rights" in socialist countries, they evade discussion of other sections of the Helsinki accords. The situation has become more complicated....

[Correspondents] But surely some Western delegations tried to do the same thing in Belgrade and Madrid?

[Kashlev] This is true, although the climate for this kind of exercise by NATO members is less appropriate at the Vienna meeting. This is explained by a general change in the present world situation. Confrontational policies are failing to find support. The constructive side showed its strength when participants in the Vienna meeting reached the stage of submitting specific proposals and recommendations.

[Correspondents] In which areas, in your opinion, has the Vienna meeting made the most progress and where has it made the least?

[Kashlev] Proposals by various delegations have been submitted in all areas of the European process. A great many proposals, but quantity is not the main indicator. As far as military questions are concerned, there is only really one specific proposal on the table -- Poland's -- which is supported by other socialist countries. A number of neutral and nonaligned countries have also responded positively to it. It envisages the second stage of the Stockholm Conference studying questions of disarmament on the continent and confidence-building measures in the military sphere. There are virtually no other proposals purely on military subjects and detente. NATO members are deliberately keeping quiet on the subject. What is more, they are trying to pretend that it should not be discussed at our forum but somewhere else.

The situation is better with regard to trade and economic issues. Proposals have been made -- by Bulgaria, for example, on an ecological forum; the North European countries, on various aspects of environmental protection; and Austria, on forest protection and the fight against cross-border pollution. At the opening of the meeting FRG Foreign Minister Genscher said the FRG would be willing to hold an economic conference....

[Correspondents] Does this not duplicate Czechoslovakia's proposal?

[Kashlev] No, because the Czechoslovak proposal primarily envisages full-scale, intensive work by experts, whereas the FRG is thinking of an international conference on economic cooperation issues. The two measures could quite possibly be combined.

It would be appropriate to recall the idea put forward by Italian Foreign Minister Andreotti on convening a forum of scientists from 35 countries. The idea of combining the efforts of Europe's scientists -- particularly in light of what was shown by the international forum in Moscow -- deserves support.

During the discussion of economic issues some Western delegates have expressed the wish that Soviet foreign trade and other organizations improve the information they give to foreign businessmen and the conditions in which they have to work. I think opinions like these should be heeded.

[Correspondents] As far as we know, the so-called "third basket" is fuller than any other. Only with what? Hardly a day goes by without the U.S. delegation and its NATO partners virtually duplicating the vast amount of paperwork on the question of cooperation in the humanitarian sphere.

[Kashlev] I will be frank: It is a question of a policy aimed at distorting the essence of the all-European process and attempts to channel this process into artifically selected areas of such a broad field as the humantiarian sphere. We will say frankly that we condemn this kind of distortion when the broad concept of contacts between people and countries is interpreted in this narrow, shabby way. They are basically trying to reduce the whole problem, to "freedom of emigration" from socialist countries. At the same time, it is a well known fact that the U.S. authorities are opposed to broad social and particulary trade union contacts with socialist countries.

[Correspondents] Does this mean that this kind of distortion is now the most serious impediment to progress at the meeting?

[Kashlev] Yes, and we should bear in mind that there are two aspects to this distortion: ignoring the most important military-political issues and, at the same time, overemphasizing those issues which artificially narrow the sphere of humanitarian problems. If the Western delegations continue to employ these tactics, it will create serious difficulties in the meeting's work. I do not think it is in the interests of the West Europeans to promote these tactics, which are imposed, as everyone can see, from across the water.

[Correspondents] The Western press reads as if there is no particular difference in the stand taken by the USSR and the United States in the question of the framework within which it is proposed to discuss the problem of reducing armed forces and conventional arms in Europe. Is this really so?

[Kashlev] I can only cite several statements made by U.S. representatives outside the Vienna meeting. It is clear from these statements that Washington has a very cool attitude toward the idea of the complex of issues concerning the problem of conventional arms reduction being discussed within the framework of the all-European process by all 35 states. Whereas the attitude taken by the USSR delegation is that it is inadmissible to ignore the legitimate interests of neutral and nonaligned European countries in the context of European security. It is equally inadmissible to emasculate the all-European process by removing the disarmament problem from it.

[Correspondents] Have the meeting's participants begun compiling the final document?

[Kashlev] The editorial groups are beginning work. This is not technical but political work. The final document must contain organizational and political steps to be taken after Vienna. In the last few days the negotiating table has been inundated with a stream of different proposals, because far from all the Western delegations responded promptly to our appeal not to delay in submitting their proposals. They are predicting that no less then 100 different proposals will be submitted in total. They are not all off equal value, of course, but there are a considerable number meriting serious attention. So there is a great deal of hard work ahead of us.

ZHUKOV CONTRASTS USSR, U.S. ARMS STANCES

PM031245 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Mar 87 First Edition p 4

[Yuriy Zhukov untitled "International Review"]

[Text] Rays of Light in an Overcast Sky [subhead]

As M.S. Gorbachev noted in his speech at the 18th USSR Trade United Congress, the tasks proclaimed by the party, especially since the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum, are attracting tremendous attention throughout the world.

This week, too, all the world's press continued to discuss the constructive results of the recent Moscow forum "For a Nuclear-free World, for Survival of Humanity," which brought together what was truly the flower of world science and culture and the most prominent businessmena and social and religious figures from all four corners of the globe. What attention was paid for the Soviet Trade Union Congress this week by the representatives of 188 national trade union centers from 134 countries and 10 international organizations who attended it!

All this is happening at a time when the international situation remains unsatisfactory and when our class enemies are maintaining the pitch of their anticommunist propaganda and are continuing to try to frighten the peoples by presenting the Soviet Union as the "image of the enemy." This propaganda is still doing its dark deeds. Nevertheless, under the direct influence of the events now taking place in the Soviet Union, an ever-increasing improvement has been noted in the atmoshpere of international relations. People everywhere are beginning to understand -- albeit still slowly -- how crudely and impudently they have been deceived by those who state ad infinitum that the Soviet land is the dangerous "empire of evil."

Metaphorically speaking, we can now say with full justification that, although the international horizon is still darkened by black clouds, rays of light are already appearing. This is due to the tireless force of the new thinking which was adopted by our party and people as a result of the 27th CPSU Congress.

I could not help thinking of that yesterday when reading the report of the conversation between M.S. Gorbachev and Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, as a result of which the interlocutors found much common ground in their understanding of the fact that it is now more important than ever for politics to be inspired by present-day realities: Having freed themselves from the position of being nuclear hostages, the countries of the West and East must now begin to resolve the problems which are vitally important for them and for others.

Hence the need for new thinking which proceeds from an understanding of universal interdependence and is based on the idea of the survival of civilization, in which all people without exception are interested.

The activity of the Soviet branch of the "world laboratory," which opened 2 days ago in the presence of the USSR and Italian foreign ministers, is a new form of international scientific cooperation which will surely be a significant contribution to the resolution of the task in question.

Increasingly broad circles of the world public, including many representatives of the ruling elite, as they say in the West, are coming to understand the need to create a genuine coalition of reason which would help to consolidate trust and international cooperation. Even in the NATO countries some movements toward equitable international cooperation are now being seen, although they are still modest and by no means always consistent.

An example of that is provided by the debates and discusions which flared up with new force there last week over that most important question on whose solution universal security depends -- whether or not there will be space weapons and, ultimately, whether or not there will be nuclear disarmament.

What Washington Is Striving For [subhead]

Next Wednesday, 4 March, the seventh and latest round of Soviet-U.S. talks aimed at reaching accords on the reduction and, subsequently, the elimination of nuclear arms and on preventing the militarization of space ends in Geneva. To date no progress has been seen in this direction even though it is almost 18 months since the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva resulted in the decision being taken to speed up the achievement of accords during the talks.

The world public was entitled to expect that substantial progress would be achieved -- and without delay -- during the present talks, which have before them important accords reached at the Soviet-U.S. summit in Reykjavik. These hopes were not borne out this time either -- the U.S. side is not only unwilling to seek mutually acceptable compromises but is taking an increasingly hard line by repudiating what was agreed in Reykjavik.

Once again Reagan's notorious "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI) or, more simply, the program of preparation for "star wars" is the main obstacle to agreement.

Last Sunday THE NEW YORK TIMES reported that the U.S. President had ordered the Pentagon to present by the end of April a list of proposed tests in space which the U.S. Administration intends to carry out in breach of the 1972 ABM Treaty, which bans such tests.

Washington does not intend to openly declare the treaty defunct. So it has thought up an outflanking maneuver -- the so-called "broad" interpretation of the treaty which apparently permits... the testing and deployment of "Star Wars" weapons in space.

In so doing the United States effectively intends to cancel out this treaty. Weinberger makes no secret of this: "Regardless of how the ABM is interpreted," he stated recently, "observance of it must be abandoned (!) so as to be able to deploy a space-based defense system." Thus he made short shrift of it!

What specifically is at issue? According to the U.S. press the intention is to deploy tens of thousands (!) of missiles in space on board 2,000 battle stations placed in orbit hundreds of miles above the earth. To this it must be added that Washington stresses that this is only the first stage in the implementation of the "Star Wars" program!

The thousands of missiles intended for deployment in space are to operate for the time being without the use of "exotic" means of warfare, as they say over there -- lasers, elementary particle beams, and so forth. [paragraph continues]

Their creation is delayed, but the Pentagon is demanding to have space weapons at is disposal by 1994. Thus the so-called "initial" system of this weapon has now been chosen -- that is, missiles, which, according to THE NEW YORK TIMES, "would destroy targets by crashing into them at high speed or by exploding near them."

Naturally, this truly reckless and adventurist program has caused profound alarm not only among the peace-loving public but also among the government circles of America's NATO allies and in Congress. Back on 6 February Sam Nunn, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, sent the President a sharp letter in which he said: "If the administration now decides to abandon the traditional interpretation of the ABM Treaty without achieving unanimity within NATO and in Congress in support of the justification of the measure, this will have some extremely unfavorable consequences... Such a decision would also very likely be taken on Capitol Hill as the end of the arms control process under your administration."

The President ignored this warning. He also ignored the objections of his allies, including the FRG, British, Italian, Canadian, Norwegian, and other governments. Not everything is going smoothly for the "Star Wars" supporters. On Tuesday D. Wright, speaker of the House of Representatives, warned the administration that if it tried to expand the tests and developments within the SDI framework in keeping with the "broader interpretation" of the ABM Treaty, Congress could cut the appropriations for SDI.

In this situation the President has already maneuvered since taking his decision: Last Wednesday he sent his representatives, P. Nitze and R. Perle, to Western Europe for discussions with the leaders of allied countries. The latter harbor no illusions about the content and point of these "consultations." Essentially, according to the British conservative newspaper THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, they amount to terse briefings whose content may be expressed as: "Take it or leave it."

One Scandal After Another [subhead]

Well-informed observers are noting these days that the U.S. administration's provocative behavior is explained to a considerable extent by the complicated U.S. domestic political situation.

The prestige of the present administration and, above all, of its head has fallen drastically in the public eye as a result of the scandalous disclosures regarding the covert dealings in arms sales to Iran, the income from which financed the arming of the Nicaraguan "contras." Trying to somehow restore their prestige, the adminstration's leaders are now attempting to influence the average American by a show of ostentatious resolve and bellicosity.

Here is how THE NEW YORK TIMES interpreted the propaganda meaning of these provocative actions recently: "'Reagan is still the President, even if he is asleep on the couch in the Oval Office,'" the administration says, trying to convince Americans who have begun to lose confidence in him. 'Reagan still has extensive presidential powers; In many cases neither the Congress nor the public can do anything to limit or direct his actions. The weightiest evidence of this is provided by the purposefulness with which Reagan is leading his administration or allowing it to move toward abadoning the ABM Treaty'."

Of course, it is up to Americans themselves to examine what Washington is now saying and what motives are guiding their elected representatives, who are acting contrary to the aspirations of all the people, including the American people. We can only state that the chain reaction of disclosures, which began back at the beginning of November, is not only holding but intensifying.

In Washington on Thursday the report of the special commission headed by the conservative former Senator J. Tower was published. The commission had been investigating the scandalous covert deals with Iran and the "contras." This report contains sensational new revelations which, as it is reported form Washington, will probably lead to the resignation of prominent presidential advisers convicted of unlawful actions. The most influential of them, White House Chief of Staff D. Regan, has already resigned.

This week brought to light new developments in the vile stories in which the administration has become entangled. THE NEW YORK TIMES, for example, has written about the connections between Oliver North, one of the participants in the "Iran and the contras" affair, and the participants in a plot aimed at assassinating the president of Honduras, who was clearly hindering the actions of the "contras" active on that country's territory. This plot, as the paper writes, was to have been carried out using 10 million dollars obtained from U.S. cocaine sales. Then it became known that U.S. specialists were also preparing the assassination of Nicaragua's leaders headed by the country's president. That operation, codenamed "Pegasus," also failed.

This week the chain of events in another scandalous story continued to unfold -- namely, the attempts to organize military intervention against Libya aimed at overthrowing its government and assassinating M. al-Qadhdhafi. This plan, codenamed "Rosa," was devised in secret by the National Security Council and envisaged in particular landing 6 U.S. combat divisions numbering around 90,000 men in Libya.

All these revelations confirm time and again the danger presented to the cause of peace by the extreme reactionary wing which is now setting the tone in Washington.

The Struggle Continues [subhead]

In this atmosphere the Soviet Union is bound to do everything necessary to reliably safeguard its own security and that of its friends and allies. That is precisely why the USSR was forced last Thursday to conduct its first explosion of a nuclear device after more than 18 months of silence at our test ranges. We were forced to terminate the unilateral moratorium by the irresponsible adventurist policy of Washington, which is prolonging the insane nuclear arms race.

Nevertheless, the USSR continues the determined struggle to end that race and, in that connection, to achieve the complete ending of nuclear tests. As our leadership never tires of stressing, the USSR will continue to keep all doors open for any honest steps to limit and reduce arms, to ensure reliable monitoring of this process, and to strengthen international mutual security.

The many responses from overseas demonstrate tha this USSR stance finds understanding although, predictably enough, the U.S. and NATO psychological warfare services and trying to organize another anti-Soviet campaign on this theme.

U.S. Congressman Les Aucoin called the resumption of our nuclear tests of "logical consequence of the erroneous foreign policy" of the United States. Many West Europeans spoke in the same time. As the Paris newspaper LE MONDE recalled last Friday, the termination of our moratorium is an enforced response to the U.S. tests in Nevada.

Here is what the Japanese council for banning atomic and hydrogen weapons [gensyyke] stated: "For 18 months the Soviet Union unilaterally refrained from conducting nuclear tests and appealed to the United States to end its nuclear explosions, but... the appeals went unanswered." The cause of this situation, the [Gensuyke] document points out, is the stance taken by the U.S. Administration, which stubbornly clings to nuclear weapons. "Washington has thus issued a challenge to the international public," the statement notes. The Japanese peace campaigners have proclaimed their determination to "continue the struggle for the complete banning of tests."

Yes, the peoples of the world will continue to wage this struggle with redoubled energy. Soviet people will continue to be in its front ranks!

LATE REPORT: U.S. PRESENTS DRAFT TREATY IN GENEVA

AU051439 Paris AFP in English 1433 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] Moscow, March 5 (AFP) -- The U.S. draft treaty presented at Geneva in response to a Soviet proposal to eliminate U.S. and Soviet intermediate range missiles from Europe is "very positive", Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov said here Thursday.

The Soviet Union was hopeful that agreement could be reached, he told a news conference in the first official Soviet reaction to the U.S. move.

Mr. Gerasimov said the U.S. counter-proposals, which were in line with negotiations at the U.S.-Soviet summit in Reykjavik last October, were contained in a "voluminous" document which would take time to examine.

"We see that things have started to move," Mr. Gerasimov said, adding that there remained technical problems, "and they are important ones," such as verification and dismantling the weapons.

"There is not a high level of trust between us, but we should not turn these technical problems into obstacles," he said.

He said the American side "should not waste time" in seeking an agreement at Geneva, where the Soviet side presented its proposals on Monday, as Ronald Reagan's term was running out as U.S. president.

The U.S. draft treaty agreed to the elimination of U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe, based on outlines worked out in Reykjavik. Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev at the weekend dropped his insistence that an agreement on intermediate weapons be linked to space arms and strategic missiles.

In the Geneva document, the Americans also agreed to each side keeping 100 intermediate range warheads outside Europe, with the Soviet missiles in Soviet Asia and U.S. missiles probably in Alaska. But Washington insisted that short-range weapons should be included in a treaty.

The Soviet Union has offered discussion on short-range missiles, and had pledged to pull back such weapons with a range up to 1,000 kilometres (625 miles) from East Germany and Czechoslovakia as soon as a treaty was signed on "Euromissiles".

Noting favourable reaction in Western Europe since Mr. Gorbachev broke the deadlock Saturday, "although there are attempts to play down the Soviet proposal", Mr. Gerasimov said that Europeans should be "dancing in the squares" now that the Soviet Union had accepted the idea of a "zero option" in Europe, originally proposed by Washington.

But he said he expected the "poor Europeans" to take fright at the thought of being unprotected in the future by nuclear weapons, commenting on reservations expressed by North Atlantic Treaty Organization Commander-in-Chief Bernard Rogers, who "luckily" was retiring.

Mr. Gerasimov added, however, that at a time that there was a chance of eliminating cruise missiles in Europe, "it cannot but cause regret" that the United States had tested one of these missiles over Canada in the last few days.

LATE REPORT: GARCHEV NOTES SUMMIT POSSIBLE

LD051456 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1439 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] A summit meeting between President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev could be a possibility if there is a quick arms control agreement in Geneva on medium range nuclear weapons, a senior Soviet official said in London today.

Mr Andrey Grachev, a political expert on the staff of the Soviet Central Committee, said: "It is quite natural within this framework that the question of a possible new summit, which has been set aside after the Reykjavik statement, might reappear."

Mr Grachev was part of a three man Soviet delegation who answered questions for more than an hour at the Soviet Embassy on Mr Gorbachev's proposals to rid Europe of medium range nuclear weapons.

Mr Yevgeniy Primakov, director of the Soviet Institute of World Economics and International Relations, said the Western response to the Soviet proposals had been positive, but he noted an attempt to link the offer with shorter range nuclear weapons and conventional armaments. It was important not to approach the issue with double standards, he said. The Soviet Union was prepared to sign an agreement without delay on medium range weapons and to start negotiations on shorter range weapons.

He added: "We would be prepared to consider all necessary measures of verification including the possibility of some international verification and the possibility of on-site inspection. These provisions should be applied to both sides."

Major General Geli Batenin [name as received], a military expert on the Soviet General Staff, said the Western response had been encouraging. "But there seemed a tendency to say 'yes -- but?' The question is, what is behind the 'but'."

He said it might be a specific desire to see the fine print of an agreement which was logical. But great care had to be taken not to distort the meaning of the zero-zero option, which meant the removal of medium range weapons on both sides.

GERASIMOV HOLDS WEEKLY NEWS CONFERENCE

West 'Belittling' Ethiopian Aid

LD261219 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1130 GMT 26 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow, 26 Feb (TASS) -- A USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman today accused Western mass information media of distorting the aims and belittling the importance of Soviet aid for Ethiopia in connection with the drought afflicting that country. In a number of Western countries, details of the aid given by the USSR and other socialist countries to the Ethiopian people are hushed up altogether, he stated at a briefing in the USSR Foreign Ministry press center.

The Soviet Union has been providing varied aid to Ethiopia free of charge since the end of 1984. The volume of this aid amounted to $393 million by 1 January 1987. The Soviet Union will continue to provide disinterested aid to Ethiopia to eliminate the consequences of the drought this year, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Mideast Conference Welcome

LD261345 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 26 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow February 26 TASS -- The Soviet Union welcomes the approval expressed by the Council of Ministers of the 12 Western European countries for the idea of calling an international conference on the Middle East, a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR said at a briefing in the Press Center today.

This step can serve as an important factor in speeding up work to start practical efforts to unravel the conflict situation in the Middle East.

"We welcome the desire of the EEC countries to make a positive contribution to the removal of obstacles now in the way of the convocation of such a conference. The task is to get the consent of all the sides concerned to the conference," he went on.

"Sharing the concern expressed in Brussels over the situation in the Middle East, the Soviet Union, like before, counts on constructive cooperation of all those who are sincerely striving to achieve a just and comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict by means of collective efforts," the Ministry spokesman said.

U.S. Rights Report 'Distorted'

LD261501 Moscow TASS in English 1404 GMT 26 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow February 26 TASS -- A spokesman of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs has described a report of the U.S. Department of State on the observance of human rights in other countries, specifically in the USSR, as an attempt to give a distorted picture of the situation in the Soviet Union.

Speaking at a briefing here today, he pointed out that authors of the report stubbornly refused to notice a real state of affairs in the USSR, a large-scale advance towards a further democratization, the reorgainization in this country which affected the humanitarian sphere as well.

We strongly protest against groundless attempts of U.S. officials to distort the real human rights situation in the USSR, the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry said. In his opinion, it is a sort of political racism against this nation and this country.

The spokesman of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs expressed profound concern of the Soviet public over massive violation of human rights in Western countries and primarily in the U.S. He cited a number of facts proving it.

He said that both on a bilateral basis and at various international forums the USSR continually pointed to the United States of the violation by it of its international commitments in the sphere of human rights. However, in doing so Soviet official representatives never cross the line beyond which it would mean interference in the internal affairs of another country.

LOMEYKO ADDRESSES GENEVA HUMAN RIGHTS SESSION

LD191755 Moscow TASS in English 1708 GMT 19 Feb 87

[Text] Geneva February 19 TASS -- The 43d session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights under way here started discussing questions of the implementation in all countries of economic, social and cultural rights proclaimed in the universal declaration of human rights and the international covenant on economic, social and cultural rights, as well as the state of international covenants on human rights.

Representatives of the USSR, Yugoslavia, Iraq, GDR, Brazil and other countries, speaking on these items of the agenda, noted the fact that developing countries continue facing serious difficulties in the exercise of their economic, social and cultural rights.

Head of the USSR delegation Vladimir Lomeyko emphasised particularly the fact that the Soviet Union declares for a universal approach to the implementation of the provisions of both covenants: the international covenant on economic, social and cultural rights, and the international covenant on civil and political rights, their inseparable relationship and interdependence.

Ever more resolute measures are taken in the Soviet Union to ensure that political, social and economic rights of man are filled with ever weightier contents, the USSR representative said. "Our new approach determines the Soviet Union's consistent line at the strengthening of international cooperation on human rights in the humanitarian sphere," he said.

"We would like to address once again all delegates and observers at the session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights with proposals that all our efforts to consolidate and widen human rights be based for all people and nations on the philosophy of international cooperation, not of confrontation," the head of the USSR delegation said in conclusion.

Iraq's representative 'Abd al-Jabir al-Khaddavi urged the commission to increase the attention to the question of restructuring international economic relations on a democratic and equitable basis as one of the terms of the exercise of economic, social and cultural human rights in developing countries.

Holds News Conference

LD202245 Moscow TASS in English 2213 GMT 20 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow February 20 TASS -- Members of the Soviet delegation participating in the 43rd session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights gave a press conference in the Palace of Nations here today.

Opening the press conference, USSR representative in the United Nations Commission on Human Rights Vladimir Lomeyko said that the Soviet delegation had arrived for a current session with the mandate from the Soviet Government and public to conduct the line at constructive cooperation toward solving problems connected with human rights. Deplorably, not all delegations support such an approach of the USSR delegation.

The discussion of a number of items on the session's agenda showed that some of the delegations have old attitudes, that they prefer confrontation to constructive cooperation. "They try to teach us how we should behave at home, how we should build our national and religious policies," V. Lomeyko said.

"For instance, intolerable pronouncements with regard to the position of persons of the Jewish nationality in the USSR were made two days ago at the session. Members of the Soviet delegation: vice president of the Soviet Lawyers' Association, Professor Samuel Zivs, Chief Rabbi of the Moscow synagogue Adolf Shayevich, composer Anatoliy Gross and poetess Olga Gross are present at the press conference. They will set out the real state of affairs," V. Lomeyko said.

Answering questions from reporters, Professor Zivs said that certain time passes between the getting of exit visas and departure. This explains the seeming gap between the number of those who wish to leave and received visas in January and the number of arrivals in Vienna.

But the reverse process takes place alongside departure. Many of those who left the USSR and received foreign citizenship apply for permissions to return to the Soviet Union.

Man and wife Anatoliy and Olga Gross spoke about the reasons for which they returned to the Soviet Union. They could not get integrated in the world of art in the USA. Anatoliy Gross said that it is permeated with commercialism.

Chief rabbi of the Moscow synagogue Adolf Shayevich said that during visits to the USA he had met with many young people who came from the USSR. He arrived at the conclusion that they had made a mistake, that they would have done much more good to themselves and the Soviet Jewry should they stay in the USSR, while they mostly become small-time speculators in the United States and there are many of their kind in the USA as it is.

Action, Not Teaching Needed

LD031708 Moscow TASS in English 1636 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Geneva March 3 TASS -- Each country should expand the implementation of human rights at home, proceeding from the provisions of the international convenants on human rights, instead of teaching others how they should behave, said Vladimir Lomeyko, the head of the USSR delegation at the 43rd session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights under way here. Speaking today at the press conference, he said that the session has entered the decisive stage and that the Soviet delegation continues upholding the line at constructive cooperation in the sphere of human rights. Such cooperation, V. Lomeyko said, presupposes the exchange of experience of achievements in the sphere of human rights which could be used by all countries.

Minister of justice of the Russian Federation Aleksandr Sukharev and prosecutor of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic Iliyas Ismailov took part in the press conference.

PRAVDA REVIEWS MOSCOW FORUM, DRA PEACE EFFORTS

PM241415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Feb 87 First Edition p 4

[Boris Orekhov "International Review"]

[Text] Concerned Mankind [subhead]

Eight hundred billion dollars. An amount that is difficult even to visualize. It is even more difficult to say immediately, even if only approximately, how many people could be clothed, fed, and cured of diseases with this money, but I think that if such a sum were to be spent on these primary needs of mankind, life on our planet would be much beter. This sum is being spent. And within a specific and not very long period -- 1 year -- but not for humanitarian purposes. That was the amount of money spent in the world on military needs in 1985 -- on the production of arms and the maintenance of armies. The expenditure in 1986 has not yet been calculated, but it can be said confidently that it will not be any smaller.

Here is another fact: Today, 13 years before mankind enters its third millennium, the stockpiles of nuclear munitions in the world are sufficient to destroy all life on earth 60 times over. But why 60 times over? After all, it is enough to die just once. In all likelihood, the best answer to this question could be offered by arms manufacturers across the ocean, by those for whom megatons mean guaranteed millions of dollars in their bank deposits. And the mountains of nuclear charges grow and grow.

One of mankind's misfortunes today is the fact that many people in the world now have come to accept the existence of nuclear weapons. This phenomenon can be understood, but never justified. There are, furthermore, people who proclaim that the nuclear arms race is virtually a guarantee of the maintenance of peace; yet this is at a time when all life on earth could be swept away by a nuclear tornado. Is it feeble-mindedness or blasphemy that predominates in such a stance? "Yes," some people reason today, "a lot of nuclear weapons have been stockpiled in the world. But peace continues to exist." Such a criminally careless attitude toward the buildup of the deadly dangerous nuclear arsenal is unforgivable in the man in the street, let alone in politicians. Quantity evolves into quality. This law also applies to nuclear arsenals.

The situation today is aggravated by the fact that the technical possibility of mankind's complete destruction by nuclear fission is compounded by the political probability of a universal catastrophe caused by the obsolete thinking of statesmen who, as if overlooking the fundamental changes that have occurred in the world, are trying to solve their problems and attain their goals through the use of force, by resorting to methods inherited from the Stone Age, when the stick and the stone axe were our forbearers' only weapons.

Concern with the dangerous development of events is growing among mankind. Growing numbers of peoples are beginning to realize that this cannot be tolerated.

The international forum "For a Nuclear-free World, for the Survival of Humanity" was a graphic expression of this growing concern. We will not repeat what was said there. We will ponder something else. Does it not seem to you that the Moscow forum, with the heterogeneity of its participants multiplied by their supreme intellect -- many great thinkers of our time gathered in Moscow -- was, to a certain extent, a prototype or, if you prefer, a model of the form and method of solving disputed and contentious international questions in the future?

We will be bold enough to claim that this constitutes the meaning and value of the open, honest, principled, and respectful exchange of opinions in Moscow attended by the major figures of world science and culture.

We also think that the true value and scale of what took place in Moscow in February 1987 will not be fully realized either today or tomorrow. The forum and all its meaning was oriented toward the future, which will show how necessary such a meeting was for the world, how necessary it was for representatives of various countries, various cultures, and various mentalities and world views to sit around the same table, and how important it was for them to hear M.S. Gorbachev outline the Soviet concept of solving the fundamental problems of our time, the concept of struggle for mankind's survival in our difficult nuclear age.,

Yes, we in the Soviet Union are profoundly aware that the accumulation and improvement of nuclear weapons have deprived mankind of the immortality it had come to expect.

We deny the right of the leadership of any country -- our own, the United States, or any other country -- to pass the death sentence on mankind. Today there is a naive sound to the prophecies, familiar at one time, that in the aftermath of a nuclear war the survivors "will very quickly build a new advanced society on the ruins of the old world." No, nuclear weapons are far from being "paper tiger." Chernobyl showed how painful the bite of even a tamed, "domesticated," and caged nuclear tiger cub can be.

We have arrived at great cost at a new thinking, whose purpose is to close the gap between political practice and general human moral and ethical norms.

This is the stance taken by the leadership of our country, whose approach to the solution of the vital problems of our time and whose philosophical vision of the world we all share, and this gives us the right to say that this stance, this philosophy, and this new thinking are ours.

The new thinking forces its way into international politics with great difficulty and effort. The shortage of this new thinking, like the shortage of trust -- without which it is impossible to build and cement the new edifice of international security -- is still felt particularly keen today. [paragraph continues]

This is precisely why there can be no doubt that the Moscow forum will be a major historical landmark proving, together with other important conclusions, that the fate of today's most important task -- upholding peace -- cannot be left exclusively in the hands of politicians, that the struggle for a nuclear-free world and for mankind's survival is not just up to them, it is up to everyone.

The meaning and importance of the Moscow forum were assessed pithily and expressively by Bulgaria's RABOTNICHESKO DELO. Moscow, it writes, issued an impasioned appeal to open wide the door leading to a nuclear-free world. This appeal rang out at a time when the USSR is the scene of far-reaching revolutionary transformations and when the Soviet Union is proving time and again that all its plans and intentions are geared to peace and creative work aimed at accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. Soviet people need lasting peace; they advocate predictability and a constructive orientation in international relations. Restructuring in the Soviet Union is socialism's invitation to peaceful competition with any other social system.

The forum and the speech by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee to its participants aroused an unprecedented reaction in the world. The change of tone in the evaluation of Soviet foreign and domestic policy now taking place in many bourgeois mass news media is characteristic. The forum and M.S. Gorbachev's speech seem to have opened many people's eyes, and to have made them either look soberly and without prejudice at the world and its problems, at the Land of the Soviets and its policy, or simply to ponder such matters seriously. One gets the impression that the scales which until recently covered many people's eyes have now fallen.

Today the USSR's international policy is more than ever before determined by domestic policy, by the interest in concentrating on creative work to improve the country, a commentator of West Germany's ARD radio and television company said. This is why it needs lasting peace. To hear such words spoken by a bourgeois propagandist is a revelation for many people in the West.

It is still too early to evaluate Washington's reaction to the Moscow forum. People there declared that they would carefully study the Soviet leader's speech and possibly would respond to it. Never mind, even such a trifle could be seen as a certain positive development since, as is well known, any peace initiative or constructive statement by the Soviet leadership until now has been proclaimed there to be propaganda.

Let's wait and see. So far, however, news from across the ocean gives no ground for optimism. There are reports about the continuing fuss in Washington about the "broader interpretation" of the ABM Treaty. This fuss, with its verbal flourishes and its juggling with formulas, increasingly is acquiring the outlinees of official U.S. policy: The U.S. delegation at the Geneva talks already has proposed the legitimization of the "broader interpretation" of the treaty's articles.

The point at issue concerns the search for loopholes to enable the U.S. Administration, in circumvention of the treaty, to embark on the deployment of components of the "Star Wars" system. According to the U.S. newspaper NEWSDAY, there are no doubts as to what is happening in Washington. A group of people who want to eliminate the arms control process, the newspaper explains, are trying to take advantage of the political vacuum that has emerged in Washington as a result of the Iran-Nicaragua scandal. It includes Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger and his adviser R. Perle.

The results of the Moscow forum "For a Nuclear-free World, for the Survival of Humanity" offer abundant food for thought. They force every inhabitant of the planet to ponder the fate of world civilization. Let us hope that the appeal for a review of old positions and approaches and for the rejection of obsolete images and sstereotypes will get through to those who have up to now opposed all peaceful efforts made by our country, those who have with blind suspicion execrated any step toward disarmament, security, and peace. As far as we are concerned, we will treble our efforts, each at his workplace, to assist restructuring in every possible way, bearing in mind that active participation in it also means struggling for peace and for a better future for mankind.

Difficult Steps of Reconciliation [subhead]

A month has passed since the DRA leadership, announcing a course of national reconciliation, called on all Afghans to cease fire and begin dialogue for the sake of peace of Afghan soil.

In line with the Revolutionary Council's declaration, the DRA Armed Forces suspended the conduct of combat operations 15 January. Events in the month since then, which has been a period of hard trials for the republic, vividly and graphically showed who really is interested in establishing a fair peace and tranquillity in the long-suffering Afghan land and who, guided by despicable principles and selfish goals, is striving to continue the bloodshed in martyred Afghanistan.

The truth today is that mutually acceptable compromises provide the only alternative to bloodshed. The realization of this fact is getting through -- albeit with great difficulty -- to growing numbers of people directly or indirectly involved in the conflict. Evidence of this is provided by daily reports that groups, whether large or small, of Afghans who for a long time waged an armed struggle against their own people now are opting for a peaceful life and are switching to the side of the people's power. Their number is close to 8,000. A constant stream of refugees who had earlier left Afghanistan for various reasons are returning home. More than 20,000 of them have returned in this 1 month.

The policy of national reconcilation proclaimed by the republic's leadership has indisputable and considerable merits; it also expands the real preconditions for a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, the key to which must be the guaranteed cessation and nonresumption of outside interference in that country's internal affairs. The sooner this settlement is achieved, the sooner the withdrawal of Soviet forces will take place. But the solution of this problem requires reciprocity from the United States and Afghanistan's neighbors, as well as international efforts.

It is here that we find the obstacle which has thus far prevented the solution of what would appear to be a clear problem. This obstacle is the stance and policy of the United States and other Western countries, as well as of some of Afghanistan's neighbors. It has been known for a long time that certain influential circles in the West are not interested in a settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. These circles are now stepping up their activities. They incite the dushmans to continue combat operations, acts of terrorism, and other hostile actions against the people's power. They urgently supply them with U.S.-made antiaircraft missiles. The outcome of this is well known: A civilian aircraft was shot down recently with such a missile near the Afghan city of Khowst. There were 36 dead, including women and children.

The special U.S. Congressional Group on Afghanistan chaired by Senator G. Humphrey, held a session. Under Secretary of Defense F. Ikle was among those who addressed it, and he tried to discredit the recent initiatives by the Afghan people's power and the Soviet Union, which, as is well known, withdrew from Afghanistan six regiments along with their combat equipment. Without a second thought, he declared that all these peaceful steps are "an attempt at deception wich must be exposed."

It seems, however, that if F. Ikle did expose anything it was only the policy of the U.S. Administration, which is adding fuel to the flames of the Afghan conflict. As if to eliminate the slightest doubt regarding the parameters of Washington's stance on Afghanistan, he declared the "unacceptability of ending aid to the dushmans for even a short time." The world knows what the continuation of such aid will bring -- bloodshed and the death of civilians.

The DRA leadership's course of national reconciliation presents new tasks to Soviet-Afghan cooperation: After all, the people's power in Afghanistan is embarking on the solution of a large number of economic and social problems that have accumulated as a result of the undeclared war. The solution of these problems and improved forms of cooperation were the subject of talks conducted by S.A. Keshtmand, head of the DRA Government, who has just ended a visit to the Soviet capital.

A serious contribution to settling the situation in and around Afghanistan could be made by the Afghan-Pakistani talks, whose seventh round is due to begin soon in Geneva. Given both sides' sincere desire to reach accord, it could turn out to be the last and concluding round. Such a desire does exist on the Afghan side. Insofar as the Pakistani side also declares its interest in solving the problem by political means, one would like to hope that the seventh round of the talks will be crowned with success.

WESTERN RESONSE TO SOVIET CHANGES 'HYPOCRITICAL'

PM251657 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Feb 87 Morning Edition p 5

[L. Vladimirov article: "When Short of Arguments"]

[Text] The changes currently taking place in our country are being observed with particular interest in the West, where people are discussing them and trying to make predictions. Many facts attest that these changes -- including the processes currently underway in the humanitarian sphere -- are understood correctly and assessed positively among broad sections of the public. New food for thought and argument was provided by the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum, which mapped out a program for the further democratization of social relations. We have written a great deal about the lively and generally favorable response abroad to its decisions.

We said "generally" because there are forces in the West from whom we do not expect understanding of what is happening in our country, much less goodwill. Attention is drawn to the following: The process currently underway in our country have perplexed the West's ideological and propaganda centers. Clearly, it has not been so easy for the anti-Soviets to abandon their ready-made and now obsolete methods, to have to rethink or take account of changing realities straightaway.

It seemed until recently the bourgeois press and all kinds of radio voices were mostly concerned with the development of democracy in our country; but now that this process is in full swing, they either do not want to support it or are trying to compromise it. [paragraph continues]

Their concern for our democracy was insincere, to put it mildly, or -- to be blunt -- hypocritical and utterly false.

The progress in the humanitarian sphere, which we are discussing, has had a tangible effect on the destinies of many people. An amendment to the regulations on entry to and exit from the USSR was recently adopted, as a result of which some of those who had left the country and repented have been able to return. Why was this event virtually ignored by major newspapers in the West? After all, a few months ago they were vocally demanding greater freedom of movement, greater attention to the problem of reuniting families, and so forth.

Or take another example: A considerable group of people serving sentences for anti-Soviet activities appealed for a pardon to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and made a commitment never to go back to their old ways. Quite recently Western propaganda ardently was demanding their release. One wonders why it is now not rejoicing over their pardon, but instead seems somewhat confused. Is it not because it is much more advantageous for the West to see them through prison bars and make a fuss on that score, and now it is losing its trump cards and has been left empty-handed? Now there are mutterings from radio voices claiming that not all have been released yet and those convicted of hooliganism -- among whom there are allegedly people whose "heads are full of politics" -- also should be released. Radio Liberty, which, as is well known, works for the CIA, is making particular efforts in this vein. It even supplies clearly imaginary figures about them with numerous zeroes on the end.

What are they trying to reproach us with now? Our openness is allegedly not open enough; there are still subjects whose public discussion is taboo, particularly the question of pluralism. Have trips abroad on family business been made easier? That is not enough! We must remove all entry and exit restrictions and virtually open our borders. There have been calls for the Western public to redouble its vigilance toward the Russians and not allow themselves to be deceived; the democratization process in the USSR, they say, is a trap into which the West is being lured, and it will have to pay for its mistakes with unprecedented concessions to the Soviet Union.

The process of the spiritual renovation and democratization of our life has led to the destruction of many anti-Soviet stereotypes in the West. It pulls the rug from under the feet of those who for decades have been unthinkingly accustomed to repeating the same old story about the alleged limitation of Soviet citizens' rights and freedoms. In order to maintain a balance, so to speak, they have been forced into all kinds of juggling acts. How can one fail to remember one of the main watchwords of the bourgeois press?: If there are no sensations, create some yourself.

That was how the "action" emerged demanding the release of Iosif Begun, who had been convicted of anti-Soviet activity. It took place precisely when it was known that the question of his pardon was under examination. There is now no longer the slightest doubt that everything was conceived, planned, and coordinated beforehand by Western, primarily U.S., journalists and diplomats.

The processes taking place in our country clearly give the anti-Soviets no peace. How they would like to belittle the importance of these positive changes and compromise them, or at least give the public the impression that the democratization in our country is just an enforced step taken under strong pressure from the West. They want to cast aspersions on the true state of affairs in the USSR and stem the mounting wave of interest in the decisions of the recent CPSU Central Committee plenum. And, sensing their acute shortage of arguments and finding nothing better, they are issuing unworthy provocations.

WEST DISCREDITS SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' SUPPORT

LD241745 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1540 GMT 24 Feb 87

[From "The World Today" program presented by Valeriy Korzin]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The process of renewal, characteristic of our times on the one hand, arouses enormous interest, and, on the other, there are forces which would like to belittle its significance and even discredit it. It is not worth speaking of all the fictions now being put into circulation by Western propaganda, but I would like to dwell on one of them.

Our ideological adversaries, especially all kinds of hostile voices, are intimating that the restructuring initiated in the Soviet Union allegedly is not receiving support from the countries of the socialist community. This is not the first and probably not the last attempt to disrupt the unity of the socialist countries. It's another case of wishful thinking.

What can be said about this? The expansion of joint socialist production and integration, economic mutual aid, the decisions of the congress of fraternal parties, which, as you know, gave top priority to socioeconomic development, intensification of the national economy, and progress through common effort -- all this is fairly well-known, and does not really require any additional confirmation. Restructuring, intensified development, and shifting the economy to the intensive is the No 1 task of all socialist countries. A convincing reply to the Western skeptics was the speech by Comrade Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR State Council. He recently met secretaries of primary party organizations and it was while speaking to them that he declared:

The PZPR warmly supports the historic process of changes now taking place in the socialist community. In particular, we are following with bated breath changes in the Soviet Union. They are of historic importance. [passage omitted]

I should like to know if the zealous propaganda sleuths who never tire of seeking out nonexistent contradictions in the socialist community are aware of the speech by the Polish leader and those by other leaders of socialist countries who have expressed a similar view.

REAGAN'S SPEECH 'ABOUNDED IN CONTRADICTIONS'

LD050832 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0655 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] Washington, 5 Mar (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports: On Wednesday President Reagan appeared on U.S. television with a statement concerning the publication of the report by the Tower Commissiion on "Irangate." The scandal, which has raged for 4 months already around the supply of weapons to Iran and the transfer of a part of the proceeds to the Nicaraguan contras, in circumvention of congress and contrary to the United States' declared "neutrality" in the Iran-Iraq war, at a time when this was prohibited by U.S. legislation, has fundamentally shaken the country, and has undermined confidence in the administration and in the President personally, both inside the United States and in many countries abroad. For this reason, the speech was earlier described by the White House as most likely the "most important" during all the years that the administration has been in power.

Reagan admitted the "strategy" of the United States with regard to Iran, aimed, as he said, at searching for approaches to the country -- in other words at intervening in the internal affairs of Iran -- had "slid toward a deal -- weapons for hostages." "Now this was a mistake," he stated.

The President held that many aspects of the operation in supplying arms to Iran and the transfer of part of the proceeds to the Nicaraguan contras were, as it were, carried out by staff members of the National Security Council apparatus without his knowledge, and that he "does not remember" whether he sanctioned the arms deliveries before or after they started to be effected, that for the present it had been impossible to establish where the monies intended for the contras had gone. At the same time, the President admitted that precisely he, as head of the administration, bears responsibility for everything.

The President's speech abounded in contradictions. For example, he stated that he had kept silent with regard to "Irangate," for which he had had to "pay in terms of trust" in him on the part of Americans. Meanwhile, everyone remembers very well that Reagan made special statements on "Irangate" in which events were set forth, to put it mildly, inaccurately. Commenting on the present speech, the television company CBS noted that "in the course of 4 months the President has moved slowly from categorical denials to reluctant admissions that a policy, which was "correct" on the whole, was incorrectly effected by individual people."

Reagan gave assurances that, although he had made "mistakes", he has "learned lessons" and he was taking measures in accordance with recommendations in the Tower Commission report. He recalled the changes and replacements in the White House apparatus and reported that new changes and replacements were in store. He said that the National Security Council apparatus is conducting on "exhaustive review of all secret operations" and that all of these should "conform to U.S. values." To weaken indignation in Congress and in the country over the fact that the "Iran-contras" affair was concocted in circumvention of the highest U.S. legislative body, Reagan gave assurances that in the future the White House would consult Congress more closely.

Reagan thanked the members of the Tower Commission for the work done in compiling the report.

The main purpose of the report, maintained under pressure of circumstances on the whole in a fairly critical spirit, consisted, as we all know, in removing any semblance of blame for "Irangate" from the President personally. However, the Tower Commission report did not succeed in fully suppressing the scandal. J. Wright, speaker of the House of Representatives, noted on Wednesday that it was doubtful whether Reagan's speech would do so either. In the White House, and among the Republicans in Congress, there are continuing fears that in the course of the ongoing "Irangate" investigation by special commissions by the Senate, by the House of Representatives, and by a special prosecutor, new circumstances in the dirty "Iran-contras" affair may surface.

DRUZHININ ON TOWER COMMISSION FINDINGS

NC011237 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 28 Feb 87

[Text] Esteemed listeners: The official commission investigating the circumstances surrounding the illicit sale of U.S. arms to Iran, which has come to be known as Irangate, has published its report in the United States. The commission was headed by former Senator John Tower. Our commentator, Aleksandr Druzhinin, writes in this regard: It is common knowledge the report has two aims. First it is necessary to find some scapegoats to take the blame following the recent political hue and cry. Second, the role of President Reagan in the shameful operation is to be minimized, depicting him as ignorant of the secret dispatch of arms to Iran and the financing on mercenaries in Nicaragua with the profits.

Regarding the first objective, that problem was easily resolved. The commission report named a group of White House and National Security Council officials as the parties responsible for the Irangate scandal. Exonerating the President proved far more difficult. In any case, 85 percent of Americans who have participated in media polls believe that Reagan was aware of the whole affair and is concealing relevant information. In addition, the motives behind the Irangate scandal were not mentioned in the Tower Commission report.

Can we therefore believe that Washington's leading circles dare to violate the U.S. Constitution and other laws of the country so blatantly and openly every time U.S. (?global) interests so dictate? Interference in other countries' affairs, fanning the flames of regional discord, and support for forces engaged in activities against governments which do not meet with U.S. approval are the tools of Washington's policy. The covert machinations of the forgers of Irangate are merely a means to an end, and the actual figures who tailored the plan and all those who implemented this policy should be named as the ones really to blame for the Irangate affair. If Washington does not alter its present policies, it will be constantly embroiled in humiliating scandals such as this one, which has brought the U.S. capital into the spotlight!

AGAYANTS ON IRANGATE'S RIPPLE EFFECT

LD032111 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1717 GMT 3 Mar 87

[From the "International diary" program, presented by Vladimir Fadeyev]

[Text] One would have thought that, once the Tower Commission report on the activity of the U.S. National Security Council in the light of the secret supplies of U.S. weapons to Tehran had been published, the Irangate fuss would quiet down somewhat.

However, judging by reports from foreign news agencies which have just reached our editorial offices, the scandal will not only not die away, but, on the contrary, the ripples from it are spreading wider and wider, drawing more and more politicians into the orbit of this extremely sordid tale, which is filling up with new details. I would like to ask my colleague Nikolay Agayants, All-union radio foreign policy commentator, to speak in more detail about this. Thank you.

[Agayants] A cartoon which depicted the ship SS "USA" with the stars-and-stripes was recently published in a U.S. newspaper. Huge waves of the Irangate scandal crash onto the deck, threatening to smash to smithereens the listing, stricken vessel. On the deck is Uncle Sam, convulsively grabbing hold of the wheel while the figures of some men go flying overboard, carried away by a gust of wind. On one of them hangs a sign saying "Donald Regan". The cartoon is entitled "The Ninth Wave", and although in my view the artist has rather exaggerated the situation -- perhaps he deliberately dramatized it to rouse sympathy for the White House incumbent -- the essence of what is happening has been conveyed accurately enough. It is crystal clear today that, whichever way the Irangate story ends, it has already dealt a pretty heavy blow both to the prestige of President Reagan and entourage and to the much-vaunted U.S. democracy.

Having been found guilty of infringing existing legislation by deceiving the U.S. people and congressmen and senators on Capitol Hill, the present Washington administration has found itself in the pillory. The whole world has once again seen with its own eyes the real government of the United States, which lays claim to the role of some kind of high moral authority or almost a universal arbitrator trying to teach other countries and peoples how to live. Although there is rather restrained criticism of Reagan in the Tower Commission report for his lack of leadership through not demanding more detailed information about the facts and about various political happenings and opinions, the authors of this document have concentrated their main fire on the President's aides who became scapegoats, as it now becomes clear, to defend and protect the White House incumbent from a scandal. McFarlane, Poindexter, Lt Col North, Donald Regan: The question arose -- who will be next? The answer was not long in coming. The latest victim of Irangate was Robert Gates, who quite recently had been put forward as head of the CIA.

It was only yesterday that an official CIA spokesman denied a report in THE WASHINGTON POST that Gates intended to withdraw his nomination. This was an attempt to put a brave face on a bad business. Today it has become known that Gates turned down this high appointment after he had been warned that the fight in the country's legislative assembly to confirm tenure of office might attract additional, and quite undesirable attention to the role of the espionage department in the secret operations on the sale of arms to Iran and the transfer of the funds obtained from this dirty deal to the Nicaraguan contras.

Ronald Reagan -- with regret, as an AFP correspondent puts it -- accepted Gates' decision not to seek the office of CIA director and thanked him for 20 years of irreproachable service and for the high standards he had displayed at the CIA. He may have had standards, but the vacancy of head of the CIA remains open.

Meanwhile, the scandal continues to make itself felt in a variety of ways. On Wednesday, the U.S. President is due to address the nation on radio and television to explain his position on Irangate. All this time he has been carefully studying the material in the Tower Commission report. What will the President's verdict be? Let's wait and see.

MOSCOW TV ON U.S. 'SIDESTEP' OF CIVIL RIGHTS

OW041031 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0030 GMT 4 Mar 87

[From the NOVOSTI newscast; Aleksandr Yevdokimov commentary]

[Text] U.S. Senators Kennedy, Bentsen, Sarbanes, and others have introduced a draft bill in the Senate on the restoration of civil rights in the United States.

[Yevdokimov] Hello comrades. The human rights theme is one of the most favorite public topics of U.S. Administration leaders. At the same time, as is well known, the way of life in the U.S. -- the symbol of democracy, freedom, and equality -- is being constantly brought up. Calls to other peoples to follow the example of the society of universal prosperity are continuously heard. That being the case, how can the appearance of this draft bill in the Senate, in the year of the 200th anniversary of the U.S. Constitution, be explained? Evidently, because the question of human rights is increasingly being sidestepped in the United States itself.

Let us take a look at the Constitution of this country. One of the elementary privileges is the freedom of speech and press, and the right of assembly. If that is the case, then why is it that during the past year or so more than 11,000 Americans have been jailed for political reasons for their beliefs?

The U.S. law and system make no mention of the right to work, and today in the United States, official data admit to having nearly 9 million unemployed. Social rights are also not mentioned in the Constitution, which saves the Reagan administration nearly $12 billion. What about racial discrimination, or discrimination against women? Many such examples exist.

I would like to mention one more basic human right, the right to live. Dr Hyder, the famous American scientist, is entering the 6th month of a hunger strike across from the White House. He is demanding the authorities to ensure this right to all creatures on this earth, to renounce the plans for an unchecked arms race which is threatening to destroy human civilization. The windows and doors of the White House remain shut. There, feverish discussions of new militaristic programs are being discussed.

This, in general terms, is the picture of U.S. reality as it pertains to freedom of the people, human dignity, equality, and of the way of life the Washington rulers wish to impose on those people who are striving for real freedom and equality.

AFP CITES ARBATOV ON HUNGER STRIKER HYDER

AU041514 Paris AFP in English 1453 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Moscow, March 4 (AFP) -- The director of the Soviet Union's U.S.A. and Canada Institute Wednesday called on Americans to "help save the life" of U.S. scientist Charles Hyder, who has been on hunger strike outside the White House for almost six months protesting the nuclear arms race.

In a letter to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, Georgiy Arbatov said that Mr. Hyder's action "to prevent the nuclear holocaust" was "heroic and noble, but alas unrealistic."

"Those who cold-bloodedly plan and execute actions which threaten the lives of whole nations will not pause before stepping over the body of one person who is giving his life to save the world from nuclear war."

"A human being is dying right in front of us, he must be saved," Mr. Arbatov said, noting that when Americans raised individual human rights cases with him he had asked the appropriate Soviet authorities to "consider carefully" each one.

He suggested that "prominent Americans" should tell the hunger-striker that his call had been heard, that many shared his concerns and that "they are and will continue to be making efforts to prevent nuclear war." He did not elaborate further.

Mr. Arbatov's letter came four days after Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev offered to scrap medium-range missiles in Europe.

Mr. Gorbachev last week called on Mr. Hyder to stop his hunger strike and come to the Soviet Union to rest. The scientist thanked Mr. Gorbachev, but said he would continue his protest until his demands were met.

MOSCOW TV ON SHULTZ, LI XIANNIAN BEIJING TALKS

LD031905 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 3 Mar 87

[From "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] The boss of the U.S. foreign policy agency is a guest in Beijing where he is engaged in talks with PRC leaders. (Video shows Shultz shaking hands with and talking to Li Xiannian) PRC President Li Xiannian stated in his meeting with Shultz that PRC-U.S. relations have been developing relatively smoothly over the past few years but that the essential issue of Taiwan, which has a great bearing on those relations, has not been fully resolved. Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council and acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, stated during the reception that there can be no stable political situation in China, reforms, or open policies with respect to the outside world without the leadership of the Communist Party or without socialism.

DELEGATION OF USSR CITIZENS ARRIVES IN NEW YORK

LD020952 Moscow TASS in English 0734 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] New York March 2 TASS -- An exchange program between the Soviet Union and the United States, "U.S.-USSR: Bridges for Peace" is in effect. A group of Soviet citizens arrived in New York on Sunday at the invitation of public organizations under that program. They are 12 scientists, public figures and clergymen from Moscow, Kiev and Tbilisi. They will visit for a fortnight in New Jersey, meeting ordinary Americans and conducting discussions in schools, universities and organizations. They will live at American homes.

The purpose of these visits is better to understand each other. The program's managing director Richard Hough-Ross said. To this end it is necessary for Americans and Soviet people to meet one another more often and talk and debate not only in negotiations. All the biased stereotypes can be broken through "citizen diplomacy." The Soviet group are paying a return visit: 15 Americans from New Jersey visited Moscow, Tallinn and Tbilisi last September at the invitation of the Soviet peace Committee.

JOURNALISTS' UNION DELEGATION ENDS U.S. VISIT

LD031003 Moscow TASS in English 0833 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Washington March 3 TASS - TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

A delegation from the Journalists' union of the USSR led by Aleksandr Baranov, editor-in-chief of the newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, have ended a visit to the United States.

The visit was held at the invitation of the American Society of Newspapers Editors in keeping with a program of exchanges between this society and the Journalists' Union of the USSR.

During their stay in Washington and New York the Soviet journalists met with their American colleagues and with prominent public figures and politicians, including members of Congress, and took part in a round-table discussion of Soviet-U.S. relations and the role of the press in society.

The American participants in the latter meeting showed keenest interest in Soviet peace proposals for checking the arms race.

"We have been received amicably here," said Baranov. "The debates and exchanges of opinion have been businesslike and constructive." "Both sides believe," he added, "that such contacts are indispensable in this complicated period. We have been asked particularly many questions about the current drive for change in all spheres of life in the Soviet Union and the role the Soviet press has been playing in this effort."

Watson Sims, leader of the American Society of Newspaper Editors' exchange program, spoke highly of the discussions between Soviet and U.S. journalists. "The more frequently we meet to discuss problems, the better we come to understand each other," he explained.

Sims added that despite the fact that the participants in the discussions represented different societies, they had found quite a few points of agreement, especially on issues of war and peace.

IZVESTIYA ON NATO COMMANDER GALVIN'S CAREER

PM021159 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Mar 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed article under the "Who's Who" rubric: "John Galvin"]

[Text] By a decision of the NATO Military Planning Committee the post of supreme commander in chief of the NATO armed forces, Europe freed with the departure of General B. Rogers will be taken by U.S. General John Galvin.

He is 57 years old. He was born and raised in the small town of Wakefield, Massachusetts. He graduated from Military Academy at West Point.

He served for 9 years in various NATO posts in West Europe. In 1985 he was appointed commander of the U.S. Southern Command, with its headquarters in Panama.

In this post he actively supported the Reagan adminstration's interventionist course in Central America. He repeatedly expressed himself in favor of stepping up direct U.S. military presence in Honduras. He supported rendering the broadest possible aid -- primarily military aid -- to the Nicaraguan "contras." He was the initiator of the holding of maneuvers by U.S. armed forces in Honduras aimed at rehearsing various stages in a direct U.S. invasion of Nicaragua. He advocated the consolidation of relations between the U.S. and Chilean armies.

Gen Rogers, who at President Reagan's request and counter to his own wishes, will leave his post this June, has described his successor as "a purposeful, highly skilled professional soldier capable of excellent service to the NATO cause." According to widespread opinion in NATO headquarters, Galvin's transfer to the new post is explained by his aptitude for backstage diplomacy, which is now more essential to the Reagan administration than Roger's aggressive rhetoric to steer its political and military course with respect to its West European allies.

XINHUA REPORTS GORBACHEV MISSILE PROPOSAL

LD011949 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1545 GMT 1 Mar 87

[Excerpt] Moscow, 1 Mar -- [passage omitted] Beijing -- In a report from Moscow, the XINHUA agency says: "The Soviet Union has proposed to the United States that a separate agreement be concluded on eliminating medium-range missiles in Europe. Moscow is willing to take the problem of medium-range missiles in Europe out of the package of issues and conclude a separate agreement on it, and it is prepared to do this without delay. The USSR is also willing to start talks immediately with the object of reducing and eliminating completely other missiles for operational-tactical purposes."

DEMOCRATIZATION NOT 'BOURGEOIS LIBERALIZATION'

OW042039 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] The USSR's social democratization is different in principle from bourgeois liberalization, according to political observer (Calluci) in an article in the MOSCOW NEWS weekly today.

He said: In the past, people in the USSR enjoyed more rights than the human rights proclaimed in the great French Revolution. Because of social reforms in the USSR, people have had new rights. Today workers elect leaders of their industrial and agricultural enterprises, join committees that administer all aspects of their labor collectives, and strengthen their role as the actual owners of the people's wealth. This ensures the workers' employment and their right to work.

CPC'S 'HONGQI' ON BUILDING SOCIALISM IN PRC

LD280018 Moscow TASS in English 2310 GMT 27 Feb 87

[Text] Beijing February 27 TASS -- To follow the socialist road, to build socialism with Chinese specific features and ultimately communism -- such is the main trend of China's historic development that accords with the fundamental aspirations of the Chinese people, it is said in an article published in HONGQI, a theoretical publication of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

The magazine writes that starting with the period of the democractic revolution the Communist Party of China views socialism and communism as the aims and lofty ideals of its struggle. Under the CPC's guidance the Chinese people has overcome tremendous hardships and trials and created the new socialist China. A socialist system has been established as a result of socialist transformations in town and countryside.

The fact that the world's most populous state has embarked on the road of socialism is one of the most important events of the 20th century which has become not only a turning point in China's destiny but has also exerted a big influence on the course of world history, the magazine says. Socialism ensured the flourishing of the Chinese nation and China is playing an ever bigger role in international affairs.

But some people in the PRC ignore these great changes, smear the socialist system and praise and glorify capitalism, the magazine of the CPC Central Committee writes. The essence of these actions is to reject the socialist system and try to put the country on the capitalist road.

It is wrong to speak about democracy in conditions of capitalism, to gloss over the essence of bourgeois democracy which in effect is a legalised and camouflaged system of the exploitation of the majority by the minority.

By keeping to the socialist road China will continue the course of developing reforms and the policy of expanding ties with the outside world. These policy guidelines will be enriched and filled with new content, the article says in conclusion.

MOSCOW RADIO ON POWER PLANT PROJECTS WITH PRC

OW041311 Moscow in Mandarin To China 0700 GMT 3 Mar 87

[(Gimitliyev) report; passages within quotation marks are recorded]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: Now you cannot find on any Chinese map the location of the (Jixian) thermal power plant. In the not too distant future, however, the power coming from the large generators of this plant will be added to China's northeastern power grid. The design of this and two other thermal power plants is being made in Moscow by Soviet and Chinese experts. Our reporter (Gimitliyev) has the following report on this.

On 10 July 1985, when visiting the Soviet Union, Chinese Vice Premier Yao Yilin signed a scientific and technological cooperation protocol between the Soviet and Chinese Governments on the construction and renovation of China's industrial projects. The protocol stated, among other things, that the Soviet Union would supply China with new and unique type of large generator units with power ratings of 500 and 800 megawatts for the construction of three thermal power plants, all in northeastern China where abundant coal can be used as the plants' fuel. This work is undertaken by the technological Work Export Corporation, a Soviet organization in charge of foreign economic cooperation.

The following remarks were made by Linskin, one of the leaders of this organization: [passage omitted] Chinese technicians now have come to our country. The two sides are discussing technical questions on the designs of the power plants. The Chinese delegation is headed by (Ye Fengyi), deputy director of the North China Power Industry Design Institute. At present, the Chinese comrades are working on concrete details of the designs and trying to acquire a realistic understanding of the operations of the same kind of equipment in Soviet power plants. The Chinese experts will go to visit the (Divpin) power plant, a state-owned power plant near Sverdlovsk.

The following remarks were made by the Chinese delegation leader (Ye Fengyi), at our station reporter's request, about his impression of the visit to the Soviet Union, the result of the talks, and his work with the Soviet experts:

"The first-stage project of the (Jixian) Power Plant has a capacity of 1 million kw. Two complete units of steam turbo-generators, each with a 500,000-kw power rating, will be supplied by the Soviet Union.

Since November 1985, we have had three rounds of talks; the present one is the fourth. The talks have been held in a friendly, sincere, candid, and harmonious atmosphere. The Soviet experts have cooperated well with us. During the 1950's and 1960's, the Soviet power industry had numerous contacts with China. Two of our comrades studied at the Leningrad Power Industry Institute. They are Comrades Wang Hanting and Li Shouxuan. We have a rather profound impression of the power plant construction in the Soviet Union."

Asked by our station reporter about his view on the development of Soviet-Chinese economic cooperation, (Ye Fengyi) said: "Our country is now reforming its economic structure, and our government is expanding relations of economic and technological cooperation with other countries in the world. The relations with the Soviet Union in this field are also being expanded. We are greatly interested in the import of the 500,000-kw generator units from the Soviet Union and in other Soviet thermal power generating equipment. We believe that China and the Soviet Union will cooperate still further in the economic and technological fields and hope that such cooperation will continue to be strengthened and developed."

PRC SIGNS PROTOCOL ON COMMODITY EXCHANGE PAYMENTS

LD041336 Moscow World Service in English 2310 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] In Moscow the Soviet Union and China have signed a protocol on commodity exchanges and payments in 1987. The document provides for developing trade on the basis of mutual benefit. The USSR will supply China with machinery, equipment, different vehicles, cement, timber and other commodities, in exchange for consumer goods and farm produce. The Soviet side will also increase its purchases of Chinese industrial produce. Soviet ships will stop at Chinese docks for repairs.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY TONGAN CROWN PRINCE

Demichev Talks, Luncheon

PM251109 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Feb 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit Continues"]

[Text] Talks were held 20 February between P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Crown Prince Tupouto'a of Tonga, Tongan minister of foreign affairs and defense, who is on an official visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The following took part in the talks: On the Soviet side N.I. Kotlyar, USSR minister of the fish industry; Yu.G. Bakhtin, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Yu.A. Izrael, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control; I.A. Rogachev, USSR deputy foreign minister; V.F. Mordvinov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; and senior officials of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and a number of ministries and departments; on the Tongan side S.T. Aho, Tongan ambassador to the USSR, and other officials accompanying Crown Prince Tupouto'a.

The talks, which were held in a businesslike, constructive atmosphere, discussed key problems of the present international situation and topical questions concerning the development of bilateral relations.

P.N. Demichev spoke about the Soviet people's creative work to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum on accelerating the USSR's socioeconomic development and transforming the quality of all aspects of Soviet society. Tupouto'a's attention was drawn to the Soviet concept of peace expounded in M.S. Gorbachev's speech to the international forum "For a Nuclear-Free World and for Mankind's Survival" in Moscow and the Soviet Union's persistent efforts to eliminate nuclear and other kinds of weapons of mass destruction; to strengthen mutual understanding, trust, and cooperation among the peoples; and to create an all-embracing system of international security.

P.N. Demichev noted that halting nuclear tests is the simplest and most reliable way to end the race in nuclear arms and their further qualitative improvement. Unfortunately, the United States declined to accept the opportunity of joining the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions declared by the Soviet Union in August 1985 and preferred to continue testing its own nuclear weapons, thereby wrecking the opportunity of taking a major step toward nuclear disarmament.

The Soviet side set out its stance in support of a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific. As is well known, the Soviet Union was the first nuclear power to sign Protocols 2 and 3 of the Rarotonga Treaty and has urged the other nuclear powers to adopt a most responsible attitude to this initiative by the South Pacific countries, to do everything for their part to ensure the zone's truly nonnuclear status, and to help strengthen its operation.

The exchange of opinions on problems of ensuring security and peaceful cooperation in Asia and the Pacific revealed the sides hold identical standpoints on the need for all states in the region to step up their efforts in a joint search for mutually acceptable ways of solving problems of international life in that part of the world.

P.N. Demichev stressed that the USSR is seeking through joint efforts to impart greater dynamism to bilateral relations, to settle regional conflicts, to reduce the level of military confrontation, to create an atmosphere of trust and mutual understanding making it possible to qualitatively change the situation in the region, and to draw up a package of measures ensuring reliable security and broad, mutually beneficial cooperation in the Asian and Pacific region. The solution of this task is regarded in the Soviet Union as an integral part of the creation of an all-embracing system of international peace and security.

Tupouto'a noted the importance of the Soviet program for peace and security in Asia put forward by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his speech at Vladivostok.

The sides confirmed their desire to further deepen and develop Soviet-Tongan relations in various spheres on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual benefit and exchanged opinions on specific ways of implementing this task.

A luncheon was given in Tupouto'a's honor by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Soviet side was represented at the luncheon by the following: P.N. Demichev; Ya.Ya. Vagris, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; L.N. Tolkunov and A.E. Voss, chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; ministers, chairmen of USSR state committees, and other officials.

There was an exchange of speeches. P.N. Demichev stressed in his speech that the countries of Asia and the Pacific can and must play an important role in ensuring world peace. As an Asian and Pacific power the Soviet Union sincerely seeks to ensure that the Asian and Pacific region is not a source of tension and is actively involved in the general process of creating an all-embracing system of international security. Mutually beneficial cooperation with the countries of the Pacific constitutes the material basis for detente and serves as a reliable route to mutual understanding among the peoples living in the region. Soviet people would sincerely like to see the states of Oceania which have embarked on the path of independent development as their partners. The Soviet Union's approach to developing relations with the Kingdom of Tonga is also determined by this line.

In his response Tupouto'a thanked the Supreme Soviet Presidium for its warm reception and said he thought it essential to develop Tongan-Soviet ties in various spheres, particularly the economy. He expressed the hope that the meetings and talks with Soviet representatives and his acquaintance with the USSR will help implement this task.

The luncheon was held in a friendly atmosphere.

On the same day Tupouto'a laid a wreath at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum.

A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

Siaosi Taimani Aho, Tongan ambassador to the USSR, attended the wreath-laying.

Meeting With Shevardnadze

LD201727 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 20 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow February 20 TASS -- A conversation was held here today between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and Crown Prince, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Defence of the Kingdom of Tongo Tupouto'a, staying in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Eduard Shevardnadze pointed to a sharp aggravation of regional and global problems. he emphasized the need for a resolute opposition to those who would like to build their own security at the expence of the security of others. As Mikhail Gorbachev said in his speech at the international forum, the stake in such a game is too steep: it is mankind's survival.

The attention of the minister of the Kingdom of Tonga was called to a complex of the Soviet Union's peace initiatives aimed at a radical improvement of the international situation, at the creation of a nuclear free and non-violent world, the development of broad and stable international cooperation.

When the situation in the Asian-Pacific region was discussed, Eduard Shevardnadze stressed that the Soviet Union declared in favour of that region not being a source of tension, an arena of a military-political confrontation, but joining vigorously in the overall process of the creation of an all-embracing system of international security.

It was noted in this connection that the treaty on the nuclear free zone in the southern part of the Pacific that came into effect in December 1986 has become a real contribution to the creation of a system of security in the Asian-Pacific region, consolidation of a system of security in the Asian-Pacific region, consolidation of the nuclear non-proliferation regime and lowering of nuclear danger. The Soviet Union supports the aims of the treaty of Rarotonga and urges other nuclear powers to do everything to ensure a truly non-nuclear status of the zone created. The signing by the Soviet Union of the protocols to the treaty is a good example of interaction of the USSR and South Pacific countries in the interests of peace and security in the region.

Topouto'a spoke highly of the Soviet initiatives concerning peace and security in Asia formulated in Mikhail Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok and entire policy of the Soviet Union aimed at preventing nuclear catastrophe, at curbing the arms race, improving the international situation.

The ministers expressed the readiness for the continuation of the dialogue in the interests of developing bilateral relations and also consolidating interaction in the struggle to strengthen peace and international security.

Meeting With Katushev

LD211618 Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 21 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow February 21 TASS -- Kostantin Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for external economic relations, held talks here today with the Kingdom of Tonga's crown prince and foreign and defense minister, Tupouto'a. They discussed economic cooperation between the two countries.

Economic Cooperation Talks

LD212211 Moscow TASS in English 1909 GMT 21 Feb 87

[Excerpts] Moscow February 21 TASS -- The Kingdom of Tonga's minister of foreign affairs and defence, Crown Prince Tupouto'a today held talks at the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations to discuss economic cooperation between the two countries. [passage omitted]

In the evening the guest watched Verdi's opera Un Ballo in Maschera at the USSR Bolshoi Theatre. He was accompanied by Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other officials.

Tour of Country

LD221350 Moscow TASS in English 1333 GMT 22 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow February 22 TASS -- Crown Prince Tupouto'a, minister of foreign affairs and defence of the Kingdom of Tonga, left Moscow today for a tour of the country. He is currently in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

At the airport the guest was seen off by Tengiz Mentetashvili, secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and by other officials.

In the tour of the country Crown Prince Tupouto'a is being accompanied by Yuriy Bakhtin, vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukraine Soviet Socialist Republic, and by other officials as well as by Siaosi Taimani Aho, the ambassador of the Kingdom of Tonga to the USSR.

Before departure the guest had made a trip to Zagorsk and familiarized himself with the sights of the town.

Visit to Novosibirsk

LD242055 Moscow TASS in English 2041 GMT 24 Feb 87

[Text] Novosibirsk February 24 TASS -- Crown Prince Tipouto'a, minister of foreign affairs and defence of the Kingdom of Tonga stayed in Novosibirsk, a city in the centre of Siberia, today. He visited the academy township where he familiarized himself with the scientific development efforts aimed at accelerating the development of the natural resources of Siberia.

Report on Departure

LD271210 Moscow TASS in English 1152 GMT 27 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow February 27 TASS -- Crown Prince Tupouto'a, minister of foreign affairs and defense of the Kingdom of Tonga, departed from the Soviet Union today. He was staying here on an official visit at the invitation of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

FURTHER REPORTAGE OF SHEVARDNADZE AUSTRALIA VISIT

Shevardnadze on Relations

LD041829 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1524 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Canberra, 4 Mar (TASS) -- Australian Foreign Minister William Hayden hosted a luncheon in honor of Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Foreign Minister.

Addressing those assembled, W. Hayden noted that although our countries belong to different social systems relations between them must be built on the basis of existing realities. The essence of these realities is such that if yet one more world war were to break out, no one would be able to gather themselves back together from the pieces; there would be no resurrection. That is why talks on questions of nuclear weapons must become a deeply understood consistent search for decisions, while fully understanding that their failure would be final and irrevocable. The minister spoke highly of the new Soviet initiative on medium-range missiles, having expressed the hope that it would be implemented as soon as possible.

Our visit to Australia, Eduard Shevardnadze stated, is the first in the 40-year existence of diplomatic relations between our countries. Of course, it would be possible to say in this context: Better late than never. However, I prefer to put it another way: Better today so that tomorrow it isn't too late.

Once it was possible to give as one's excuse the great distances and the excessive effort involved in changing climatic zones. Nowadays, when the planet is too small and unprotected from the vast threat of nuclear destruction, these excuses are all invalid. So we travel about the world heading for those corners of the globe most distant from us, in order to say: Let us unite our efforts and together stave off the nuclear Armageddon. There is no country today in the address book of mankind with which we would not wish to cooperate actively in this direction.

Australia for us is one of the leaders. And not just because it comes first in alphabetical order. For our country, whose leader has put forward a project for a nonnuclear world, which provides for the elimination of the most terrible means of mass destruction by the start of the coming century, a country cannot be remote where 100 municipalities and even a whole state have declared their territories free of nuclear weapons. We applaud these decisions not as detached observers. After all, the deciding argument in international security issues is, for us, the will of the public. We are sensitive to its voice and take its opinion into account -- even in instances when, for a number of reasons, it is hard for us to go half way. Yet all the same, we do go because, I repeat, this is the most reliable and most weighty argument -- the will of the majority of mankind.

It seemed after Reykjavik that everything had been tied up in such knots that it would only have been possible to untie them simultaneously. But we took into consideration the alarm and hope being expressed in many countries of Europe, and we, as Mikhail Gorbachev stated on 28 February, took the bold decision to examine the question of medium-range missiles outside the overall Reykjavik package of mutual agreements and concessions. And let no one say that a great power takes back its word. On the contrary, it is sending forward its word, beyond the limit which others have been unable to overcome because of a stagnation of political thinking. As for the new way of thinking, world public opinion also counts as a component part of it for us.

This position is directly inscribed in the philosophical concept of peace and universal security approved by the United Nations, and so everything which brings its practical implementation nearer is being, and will be, supported by us. Precisely for this reason the Soviet Union has joined the Rarotonga Treaty, supporting the efforts of Australia and its like-minded neighbors in the region to create a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific.

Pacific security, the system and the mechanism for creating it are yet another sphere where, in my opinion, there are and must be no great watersheds between us. Let them remain on geographical maps while they are removed from political maps and replaced with expanses of dialogue and cooperation. It was toward this that the Vladivostok speech of General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev was aimed, addressed to Australia also as an influential Pacific power.

In our view the Delhi Declaration signed in November of last year on the principles of a nuclear-free world and a world of nonviolence, should also have been read sympathetically by Australia, which opposes the nuclear arms race and the creation of space weapons, and is in favor of ending nuclear explosions and of eliminating chemical weapons. The silence too, which reigned over our nuclear test-sites for over 1 and 1/2 years, must also have been to the liking of your country.

But, while gladly speaking of all these zones where we coincide or come close together, I have not yet answered the question: Why have we come here to see you?

I was told that in certain of your coastal cities to this day, cannons look out to sea which were put there last century to repel an "invasion by the Russians." The fact that not a single one has so much as been fired is a fact sufficiently eloquent in itself. However it is still good in that it illustrates certain obvious truths.

If knowledge gives birth often to dispute, then ignorance, as a rule, gives birth to fear. We live in the 20th century, but as it seems to me, you do not know us very well, you have no clear perception of us, to what we aspire, the more so now, today, at the stage of restructuring and renewal in our society, and the broad democratization of all spheres of our life.

That is why, the moment we make a first step towards the expanses neighboring on Australia, reefs of fears and suspicions arise, directed towards us. Maybe I am wrong, but I am speaking frankly, and it is in the same key of frankness and directness that I intend to conduct the talks with you, Mr Minister and with Australia's highest leaders.

It is beyond my power to remove the Great Barrier Reef -- which does not divide your country from ours -- but is possible to remove what I have termed the reefs of threats and fears. That is indeed the reason why we have come to your country. We have come in the hope that we shall succeed in doing this. We have come with hopes for a better future in our relations and in cooperation for the benefit of peace.

A few words about the first impressions occasioned by meeting your country. It differs a greal deal and in many things from ours. There are, however, things which are equally dear to people in many and different countries, even if geographically they are on the opposite sides of the earth from each other. We have the same understanding of concepts, such as grain, bread and man, made warm by the same symbolism and beautifully expressed in the poem by the Australian poetess Nancy Kiesing.

When laying the wreath this morning at the war memorial, I recalled the jetties in Polar Murmansk, where Soviet people greeted the Australian seamen who were escorting transport ships carrying arms for the Red Army during the years of the Second World War.

Several decades later, some of these brave people were presented with Soviet awards.

Nor will we forget the campaign you started up here in those years to collect money for the aid fund for our country, which broke the back of Fascism.

At times, forgetting the past is to deprive oneself of a future. We do not forget, we remember, and are striving to preserve and multiply the sentiment of reciprocal respect.

Mr Minister, in effect our talks have already started, but have not yet really got going. I think that they will be frank [otkrovenyy], not only in the diplomatic sense. For me personally there are no closed subjects, no inconvenient questions.

For now, prior to the business that we have come here for I, with great pleasure, wish Mr and Mrs Hayden health and prosperity, and to all those present, happiness and success.

Talks With Hayden, Kerin

LD041349 Moscow TASS in English 1324 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Canberra March 4 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, and Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs William Hayden today continued their talks here.

Besides, the talks involved Australian Minister for Primary Industry John Kerin who represented also the minister for trade.

The talks covered the international econonic situation and the bilateral Soviet-Australian relationship.

The sides expressed themselves in favor of establishing a just economic order in the world by joint efforts of all countries.

In discussing bilateral relations the sides expressed satisfaction with a trend of recent years towards their steady progress. The significance was stressed in present conditions of deepening political dialogue and developing wide and stable cooperation between the USSR and Australia on the basis of mutual advantage.

Much attention was paid to the question of Soviet-Australian ties in trade, economic, scientific and technological fields. Both sides indicated their wish fuller to use the existing possibilities, including those of improving the structure of mutual trade, searching for new promising areas and forms of commerical, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries, including the peaceful exploration of outer space.

Eduard Shevardnadze extended an invitation of the Soviet Gevernment to the Australian minister for foreign affairs, William Hayden, to visit the Soviet Union on an official visit. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

The talks were held in a sincere and constructive atmosphere.

On the same day the ministers of foreign affairs of the USSR and Australia signed a Soviet-Australian protocol on consultations on behalf of their governments.

Moscow TV Interviews Hayden

LD041752 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 4 Mar 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Shevardnadze's visit to Australia continues.

[Correspondent V. Ilyashenko, identified by screen caption] A Soviet-Australian protocol on consultations was signed today in Canberra, the Australian capital. It was signed by the foreign ministers of the two countries. The protocol provides for a regular exchange of opinions on international problems of mutual interest, as well as questions of bilateral relations, including political, trade-and-economic and cultural links.

Comrade Shevardnadze also gave a news conference for journalists today. He noted that the conversations with Prime Minister Hawke and Foreign Minister Hayden were frank and allowed for the discussion of a broad range of problems, including questions of strengthening peace and security in Asia and the Pacific Ocean basin. Our country, comrade Shevardnadze stressed, will respect the status of nuclear-free zones in this part of the world. This is borne out by the USSR's signing of the Raratonga Treaty.

Comrade Shevardnadze replied to numerous questions from journalists. [video shows Shevardnadze addressing news conference]

Today we had a conversation with Australian Foreign Minister Hayden.

[Begin Recording] [Hayden, speaking in English fading into superimposed Russian translation] The results of the discussions on bilateral relations and international problems are very encouraging, in particular on arms control and disarmament, and it is noted that these problems reflect the situation in our part of the Pacific Ocean. We discussed the Soviet proposals on strengthening peace in Asia, as well as the question of a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific, inasmuch as Australia is known to be responsible for the implementation of the Raratonga Treaty whch was signed recently.

[Ilyashenko, speaking in English with superimposed Russian translation] What is your reaction to the latest Soviet initiative on medium-range missiles?

[Hayden] We find it very encouraging and we are saying so openly. We are insisting that the U.S. respond positively to this proposal. We have already spoken to them about this.

I told the U.S. side, among other things, that there is concern in Australia about the United States' intention to broaden the interpretation of the ABM treaty, because this will undermine the treaty. We are openly expressing our views both to East and to West.

[Ilyashenko] Thank you very much, minister. [end recording] [Video shows Hayden talking to Ilyashenko in open space with background of trees.]

Departs Canberra for Sydney

LD041821 Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Canberra March 4 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Australia's Governor General Ninian Martin Stephan today had a meeting.

In the course of their conversation, Eduard Shevardnadze stressed the peaceable goals of Soviet foreign policy.

The sides expressed satisfaction with the condition of bilateral relations and called for their further development and expansion on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

On the same day Eduard Shevardnadze left Canberra for Sydney. He was seen off at Canberra's airport by Australian Foreign Minister William Hayden and other officials.

Offers Launch of Satellites

BK050058 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0030 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] Soviet Union has put in a bid to launch the next generation of Australian satellites. The Soviet Foreign Minster, Mr Shevardnadze, told the reception in Sydney through an interpreter that he had put the proposal directly to the Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, and the Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Hayden.

Mr Shevardnadze said Australia had good satellites and the Soviet Union had reliable launcher rockets. He described the possible venture as toward keeping outer space peaceful.

Radio Australia's Sydney office says that the AUSSAT, the Australian body conducting Australia's domestic satellite program has been holding talks with the Russian Proton Space Organization and the Chinese Great Wall Corporation about launch dates in the 1990's.

Mr Shevardnadze's Sydney reception followed one of the biggest demonstrations of his Australian tour. Eggs were thrown at the Soviet Foreign Minister by about 250 demonstrators protesting outside the state block for greater freedom for Soviet Jews. Although the eggs missed their mark, Mr Shevardnadze appeared shaken by the incident. Today he ends his Australian visit and head for Jakarta for a 4-day stay.

Shevardnadze Ends Visit

LD050816 Moscow TASS in English 0745 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] Sydney March 5 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR, left Australia today. He was staying here on an official visit at the invitation of the Australian Government.

At Sydney airport decked with Soviet and Australian state flags he was seen off by John Brown, minister of sport, recreation and tourism of the federal government, officials of the Government of the New South Wales state.

In Sydney Eduard Shevardnadze conferred with Barry Answorth, premier of New South Wales, and also met with John Howard, leader of the opposition.

SHEVARDNADZE MAKES ARRIVAL STATEMENT IN JAKARTA

LD051048 Moscow TASS in English 1033 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] Jakarta March 5 TASS -- TASS correspondents Oleg Abramkin and Valery Fedortsov report:

Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committe and foreign minister of the USSR, arrived here today on an official visit at the invitation of the Indonesian Government.

He was welcomed at the airport, which was decked out with Soviet and Indonesian flags, by Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja of Indonesia and other officials.

Shevardnadze made the following statement upon his arrival:

"We have arrived in Indonesia guided by the awareness of our common responsibility for the fate of the world, for peace in the region and for goodneighbourliness in our bilateral relations.

"Our guide in the long travel to you has been the memory of the past in which the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Indonesia showed distinctly. In those years we got on well and cooperated equally well. Today this is more essential to us than ever before because all our disagreements are nothing compared with the mission of saving mankind and our own nations from nuclear destruction. It is only by the effort of all states that this mission can be performed and the foundations laid for a comprehensive system of international security.

Indonesia, one of the largest and most influential states in the Asia-Pacific region and a founder and active member of the Non-aligned Movement, is making a no small contribution to stronger stability in this vast part of the world.

And the call, made by Mikhail Gorbachev in his Vladivostok speech, for Asian an Pacific countries to launch a joint search for ways of ensuring security for each and everyone in this region should have, in our opinion, a special appeal for it.

The principles for a nuclear weapon-free and non-violent world, set forth in the Delhi Declaration, should be especially understandable to this country, which has presented the peoples with the Bandung spirit.

Having become common property of human history, the ideas of Bandung keep serving the present day and have merged with the Lodestar ideas of the present.

Life has come up over the time with quite a few questions -- not only problems, which we can discuss with mutual benefit to our countries, and we attach much significance to the forthcoming meeting with the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Mr. Suharto.

We count on productive talks with my colleague Mr. Kusumaatmaja. We expect reaching agreement to strengthen contacts between the foreign ministries of our two countries. A brief stopover on Bali Island three days ago has been a promising prelude to Indonesia. Today, after arriviig in its capital, we can see better your country's beauty, variety and pace of life.

I wish happiness and prosperity to the citizens of Jakarta and of the entire republic."

Eduard Shevardnadze then answered a number of questions from correspondents.

AKHROMEYEV, LIZICHEV CONGRATULATE SRV GENERALS

BK031510 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] On the occasion of the appointment of Colonel General Doan Khue, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, as vice defense minister and chief of the Vietnamese People's Army [VPA] General Staff, and Colonel General Nguyen Quyet, secretary of the CPV Central Committee, as chief of the VPA's General Political Department, Comrade Marshal Akhromeyev, chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces and first deputy defense minister, and General Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Navy's General Political Department, sent congratulatory messages.

WESTERN EUROPE REACTION TO GORBACHEV PROPOSAL

Met 'Favorably'

LD021107 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] The Soviet initiative has been met favorably in the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, Japan, Canada and other countries. Prime Minister of Sweden Ingvar Carlsson stressed that the proposal of the Soviet Union gives rise to hope for a decisive turn in the question of arms control. The leader of the Labor Party in Great Britain, Neil Kinnock, described the Soviet proposal as the basis for making a big step forward in the field of reducing nuclear arms.

Reports from Washington say that doubt is expressed their about the possibility of signing such an agreement soon, though a representative of the White House said the Soviet initiative is a positive development.

In contrast to such feelings was the reaction of France, says the FRANCE PRESSE. The French Foreign Ministry, ignoring the opinion of the experts on the parity between the Armed Forces of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, said the implementation of the agreement on medium range missiles will give the Soviet Union and its allies advantage in other types of arms.

Media Response 'Positive'

LD011809 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 1 Mar 87

[Text] The statement of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU, has evoked a wide response in the countries of Western Europe. Our correspondent in Brussels, Kipras Mazheyka, reports:

[Mazheyka] A bright, encouraging and long-awaited piece of news. This is the leitmotif of many responses to our new peace-loving initiative. Yesterday, a number of West European radio and television studios began their news broadcasts with this information.

Brussels is the only town in the continent that can receive 17 television channels at once, of which 13 are foreign ones. Without leaving the correspondent's post, it is possible to make a sufficiently objective judgment here as to reaction in, for instance, France and Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Britain, Italy, and West Germany to yesterday's statement from Comrade Gorbachev, broadcast in "Vremya."

The tone of initial reaction is positive. Also striking is the unusual promptness with which this time the mass media set about reporting this important event. Withdrawing all medium-range missiles from Europe is the equivalent of taking the explosives out of detonators in the powerhouse. General Secretary Gorbachev has put forward a realistic program that has instantly gained the recognition of mankind, which is weary of living in fear of a nuclear catastrophe, pointed out an observer for Netherlands television.

Moscow proposes to do away with the balance of terror, established on the scales of mutually assured nuclear destruction. But what is the reaction in the ruling circles of the West European countries?

Thus far it has not been made clear. It should not be forgotten that today is Sunday when not only the doors of government establishments are closed, but so are those of the newspaper kiosks.

Bogachev on French 'Discord'

LD021857 Moscow TASS in English 1841 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] Moscow March 2 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev:

The proposal of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev on medium-range missiles evoked lively interest in the European capitals. FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said that it is "in keeping with the main wish of the FRG Government in disarmament sphere," That "the Soviet Union's readiness to start without delay talks on theatre missiles suits the FRG demands and the interests of European security". According to press reports, even the "chief Atlanticist", NATO Secretary General Lord Carrington described the Soviet initiative as a substantial step forward and confirmed that it was favourably received in the North Atlantic Alliance.

A special statement of the French Foreign Ministry struck a discordant note to the response of other West European countries to the Soviet proposals. The statement, specifically, says, that in the opinion of France "the aim must be to avert the emergence of nuclear-free West Europe," (as if the Soviet Union ever proposed to West Europe to unilaterally eliminater its nuclear arms).

Expressing dissatisfaction with the USSR's latest step toward the implementation of the programme for a nuclear-free world, the French Foreign Ministry resorts to strange manipulations aimed at misrepresenting the essence of the Soviet Union's initiatives.

Thus, virtually rejecting the Soviet proposal, a spokesman for the French Foreign Ministry, at the same time, puts forward France's "own" condition which is that the elimination of U.S. "Pershing" missiles and cruise missiles and SS-20 Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe must be accompanied by a "global agreement applying both to Europe and Asia". Meanwhile, it is declared unambiguously in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement that the elimination of the Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe will be simultaneous with a cardinal reduction of the number of such Soviet and U.S. missiles to 100 warheads respectively, in Asia and in the United States national territory.

The spokesman for the French Foreign Ministry pretends that the USSR proposes to put off the solution of the question of missiles of a smaller range to remote future and describes as "unsatisfactory" the version he invented himself. If he studied closer the text of the Soviet leader's statement, he would see that the USSR expresses the readiness to withdraw a longer-range theatre missiles from the GDR and Czechoslovakia as soon as the agreement on the elimination of medium-range missiles of the USSR and USA in Europe is signed. As far as other theatre missiles are concerned, the USSR is prepared to embark on talks for their reduction and complete elilmination without delay.

The stand of the spokesman for Quai d'Orsay on the question of medium-range missiles can hardly be determined only by the striving to be original and unorthodox.

The statement of the French Foreign Ministry shows again the contradictoriness of public declarations of the Chirac government. In the opinion of many Soviet observers, some of these declarations pursue the aim of pleasing Washington, while others are aimed at justifying in the eyes of the world community the non-constructive stand of Paris on problems of war and peace.

Meanwhile, "independence" of the French Armed Forces, the principles of "defence along all azimuths", France's special status in NATO that, it would seem, stems from its having quitted the military structure of the North Altantic bloc are recalled in France less and less often. France is ever firmer geared to the United States military chariot. It performs separate assignments now in the sphere of the production of neutron weapons and continued nuclear weapon testing, now in the sphere of talks on arms limitation and reduction.

France Claims 'Unanimity'

LD041845 Moscow TASS in English 1734 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Paris March 4 TASS -- The perspective of elimination or a cut in the Soviet and American medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe "accords with the interests of France and peace", French President Francois Mitterrand said today. It was, as he put it, with "genuine interest" that he familiarised himself with Mikhail Gorbachev's recent proposals on that score. Newsmen were told about it by an official spokesman for the president's office, who summarised Francois Mitterrand's statement at the cabinet meeting. As the spokesman noted, the president had added that every cut in the intermediate nuclear force in Europe should be "balanced, simultaneous and verifiable."

He also recalled his known stand, according to which the French nuclear force "ensuring France's security through deterrence can neither be equated with the intermediate nuclear force nor taken into account at the Soviet-American talks". In President Mitterrand's opinion, the spokesman for the presidential office said, "it is necessary to do everything so that Europe firmly asserts the unanimity of its views" on that issue.

Prime Minister Jacques Chirac said in his turn that "all talks, that could lead to a cut in the Euromissiles, provided such a cut is balanced, simultaneous and verifiable, cannot meet with a negative reaction from us." This was disclosed in a statement to newsmen by a spokesman for the French Government, who was speaking on the attitude of the country's leadership to the Soviet proposal on a cut in nuclear weapons.

The spokesman for the French Government said that the stands of President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac on that issue are "fully concurrent." In particular as regards the fact that France "does not participate in these talks to the extent the inviolable principle of our diplomacy is in effect in that field: The French nuclear deterrent force has a different character and a different meaning than the intermediate nuclear force". In Jacques Chirac's opinion, the spokesman added, the French nuclear deterrent force is the "central system designed to ensure the defence of our vital interests, and that is why it should be kept totally aside any talks on the intermediate nuclear force, i.e. Euromissiles".

PCF Condemns Government Stand

LD032255 Moscow TASS in English 2037 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Paris March 3 TASS -- The new Soviet proposal aimed at an early elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe is of extreme importance, says a statement of the Political Bureau of the French Communist Party circulated here today. This initiative confirms again the Soviet Union's resolve to wage the struggle for a nuclear-free world, the document says. The French Communist Party supports this proposal which meets with broad response of international public, is in keeping with the aspirations of peace forces, the statement says. The Political Bureau of the French Communist Party condemned the stand of the French Government which actually rejected the Soviet proposal.

UK Press, Public Comment

LD011910 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 1 Mar 87

[Text] Our correspondent Vsevolod Shishkovskiy reports from London:

[Shishkovskiy] The first commentaries on Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement emerged as early as yesterday in Great Britain. All the evening news bulletins on television and radio opened with these. Political observer John Snow, reporting the new Soviet peace initiative, described it as a magnanimous step ensuring Europe's complete liberation from nuclear weapons. Most of the commentaries in today's British newspapers, which got frontpage coverage, evaluate it in the same way. Reporting the Soviet leader's statement in detail, the commentaries stress that the Soviet initiative opens up a real opportunity for an urgent solution to the problem of medium-range missiles in Europe. It is also emphasized that there is not just a basis for such a step, but also what amounts to a ready agreement, established in Reykjavik.

The Foreign Office has announced that the British Government is now studying the text of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement with great attention and interest, and in the next few days will give an official response to it.

As for the progressive British public, it evaluates the new Soviet peace initiative as an exceptionally important step toward preventing the danger of a thermonuclear catastrophe. The Soviet leader's statement, said Gordon Schaffer, chairman of the British Committee for European security and Cooperation and International Lenin Prize winner, is fresh evidence of the Soviet Union's firm aspiration to achieve the security of the globe and bring about the implementation of the program for a nuclear-free world which it has put forward.

UK's Kinnock on 'Opportunity'

LD012210 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2147 GMT 1 Mar 87

[Text] London, 2 Mar (TASS) -- Neil Kinnock, leader of the British Labor Party has evaluated the major new Soviet foreign policy peace initiatives as a basis for making it possible to take a significant step forward in the sphere of reducing nuclear weapons.

In a statement made yesterday evening [1 March], he noted that the latest proposals by the Soviet Union expounded in the statement of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, represent an opportunity to purge Europe of medium-range nuclear missiles and tactical nuclear weapons. Every political leader of the European continent, including British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Neil Kinnock pointed out, should strive actively to ensure that this opportunity becomes a reality.

UK's Healey: Obstacle Removed

PM031209 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Mar 87 First Edition p 5

["Own correspondent" dispatch under general heading "An Important New Soviet Initiative. International Reactions to M.S. Gorbachev's Statement"]

[Text] Last Obstacle Removed [subhead]

London, 1 Mar -- M.S. Gorbachev's statement removes the last obstacle to a speedy conclusion of an agreement on the elimination of all medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, D. Healey, foreign secretary in the Labor Shadow cabinet, told the PRAVDA correspondent.

In recent times, D. Healey noted, British Labor Party leaders repeatedly have appealed to the USSR Government to separate the medium-range missile agreement from the other components of the Reykjavik package and reaffirm the promise given by the Warsaw Pact countries last June on the withdrawal of operational-tactical missiles deployed in the GDR and Czechoslovakia in response to the deployment of U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles.

Now, Healey said, the way has been cleared for the speedy conclusion of an agreement which will rid Europe of the most destructive types of nuclear weapons and open up the prospect of further talks on the elimination of other types of nuclear weapons from our continent.

In his speech at the Moscow forum "For a Nuclear-Free World, for the Survival of Humanity," M.S. Gorbachev put forward the idea of creating a security system in Europe based on purely defensive priciples, ruling out the use of nuclear or any other types of offensive arms, D. Healey went on, saying that this idea was supported in the speeches of a number of West European politicians, including FRG Foreign Minister Genscher. If British Prime Minister Thatcher followed this example and used our country's prestige in support of the ideas that have been put forward, then the United States and other members of the Western alliance would have no choice but to follow suit. This would pave Europe's way to the kind of real security it has not known since the end of World War II.

Bogachev on UK Equivocation

LD041814 Moscow TASS in English 1757 GMT 4 Mar 87

["Truly Balanced Approach Is Needed" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow March 4 TASS -- TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev:

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has made several statements in succession, evaluating the latest Soviet initiatives on medium-range missiles. The London press has characterized these statements of the British head of government as a positive and balanced reaction to Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal.

The British journalists call this reaction positive undoubtedly because Thatcher characterized the Soviet leader's initiative as a good step forward and balanced because the British premier did not miss the chance of reaffirming her commitment to the American "Star Wars" program.

It seems, however, that the list of issues which, according to Margaret Thatcher, are yet to be agreed in the context of the Soviet proposal is not quite balanced. The British premier is satisfied with the Soviet Union's suggestion that the problem of medium-range missiles be detached from the complex of other arms control and disarmament questions but immediately demands that a new "NATO package" be formed, which would include, in addition to medium-range missiles, conventional armed forces and armaments, chemical weapons, etc. Meanwhile, she knows full well that the USSR has long tabled proposals on these matters. If the NATO members displayed goodwill, these problems could be resolved without any prejudice to the security of any country.

Discussing medium-range missiles in Reykjavik, the Soviet Union agreed to leave aside the British and French nuclear forces, and it was a large concession on the party of the USSR: Those two countries are U.S. allies and their activities are closely concerted without the NATO framework.

Britain and France continue intensively to escalate their nuclear missile arsenals. Britain recently deployed on its submarines 64 new Chevaline A3-TK missiles, each capable of delivering up to 6 precision warheads over longer distances. In the mid-1990s, Britain is planning to fit out its submarine fleet with American Trident-2 missiles, which can be used to deliver a first nuclear strike against missile silos. According to the Stockholm-based International Peace Reserch Institute, 30 British Buccaneer, 180 Tornado and 30 sea Harrior planes carry nuclear weapons.

Britain has 120 helicopters with nuclear depth charges and London is planning to deploy new nuclear-capable Tornado planes in West Germany.

One American journalist remarked that if Britain's nuclear force was a joke, that joke was becoming less and less funny.

Is not it time for the British Government to take its first goodwill step on arms control and show restraint in building up its nuclear arms arsenal instead of tying problems into new "packages."

Sweden Sees 'Source of Hope'

LD020940 Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] Stockholm March 2 TASS -- Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson spoke highly of the fresh Soviet peace initiative that an agreement be immediately concluded on eliminating American and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe which was set forth by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Speaking at a rally at Linkoeping University held on Sunday in tribute to the memory of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, he pointed out that this Soviet step is a source of hoor a resolute turnabout. I hope that this can lead to a specific dialogue between the USSR and the USA and above all to specific results, the Swedish prime minister stressed.

Praise From Belgium's Tindemans

LD022052 Moscow TASS in English 1143 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] Brussels March 2 TASS -- Belgian Foreign Affairs Minister Leo Tindemans described as positive Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals on medium-range missiles in Europe.

Speaking over Belgian television on Sunday he said that the Soviet-American summit meeting in Iceland had nearly produced an agreement on eliminating medium-range missiles in Europe. it is, therefore, only logical that that problem should be singled out of the whole package at the talks to be considered separately. As soon as the Soviet proposal was officially tabled at Geneva talks the latter would automatically assume a new dimension.

The Belgian foreign minister said that if the Soviet proposals were endorsed and produced concrete results the attitude of Western Europe to the U.S. SDI programme would radically change.

Leo Tindemans rejected allegations by the NATO supreme commander in Europe, U.S. General Bernard Rogers, who said that the removal of medium-range missiles from Europe did not meet the interests of the West. The minister called the Soviet initiative far-going. He said that if the Soviet proposals was accepted now an agreement could be soon reached on both medium-range and operational-tactical missiles and even on conventional weapons.

"If I understood Mikhail Gorbachev's statement right, he proposes to eliminate all medium-range weapons in a five year period. This means that no one should increase the number of missiles already deployed. If the agreement on Soviet proposal is reached before 1988 additional 32 missiles will not be stationed," Leo Tindemans said in conclusion.

FRG Welcomes Initiative

PM041031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Mar 87 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Yakhontov dispatch under general headline "An Important New Soviet Initiative. International Reactions to M.S. Gorbachev's Statement"]

[Text] The Initial Reaction in Bonn [subhead]

Bonn, 1 Mar -- The FRG Government reacted with unusual and uncharacteristic speed to M.S. Gorbachev's statement on Saturday evening, which, moreover, was a festival night (the Spring carnival is underway on the Rhine). Literally less than an hour after the news of the new Soviet initiatives had been received, an official spokesman of the FRG Government declared that the cabinet welcomed the USSR proposals for the elimination of medium-range missiles. He said that the FRG Government is hoping that the USSR and the United States will get down to talks soon.

West German radio and television broadcast the news of the new Soviet proposals throughout the country. Today, too, from early morning onward, radio and television news bulletins have, as a rule, opened with reports from Moscow.

Only a few newspapers are published in the FRG on Sunday. I have in front of me BILD SONNTAG, whose circulation runs into millions. right at the top it carries a banner headline: "Gorbachev Proposes: Missiles out of Europe!" And the newspaper continues in bold print: "A new sensational proposal from M.S. Gorbachev -- he is prepared to remove all Soviet medium-range missiles from Europe provided the Americans remove theirs." Briefly explaining the essence of the new Soviet initiatives, the newspaper notes that the Soviet leader has called on the United States to give a swift and positive response.

WELT AM SONNTAG front-pages the news from Moscow. It highlights the passage in the statement which says that the USSR has decided to "untie" the package of disarmament proposals and to no longer link the question of the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe with the U.S. stance on SDI. The newspaper carries a detailed summary of the statement, quoting its individual propositions.

The newspapers also report in detail the FRG Government statement, which says in part that "ensuring that European security interests are fully taken into account is of decisive importance" for the government. Soviet readiness to open talks on operational-tactical missiles is welcomed in particular. This also "accords with the wishes of the Bonn government." The Cologne newspaper SONNTAG EXPRESS also reports the Soviet statement as a major event.

"I approve of your new initiative," said Peter Schmitz, a cashier at a Frankfurt bank, who had arrived in Bonn and was reading the report at one of the stations' newstands. "Your proposals must defuse the tense situation in Europe. I can barely imagine that we will no longer have the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles here.

"I am only afraid of one thing, you know," Schmitz went on, "namely that Washington might come up with some kind of reservation, some kind of proviso; after all, it has happened many times before. You only had to suggest a compromise and new demands were put forward. Do not think that I an a pessimist; I simply am no longer young enough to be an enthusasitc optimist. Nonetheless, I am hoping that this great cause will be crowned with success."

FRG Government 'Satisfaction'

LD010710 Moscow TASS in English 0533 GMT 1 Mar 87

[Text] Bonn March 1 TASS -- The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany "is expressing its satisfaction with the proposal made by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, on concluding a separate agreement with the United States with a view to eliminating medium-range missiles in Europe," Friedhelm Ost, a spokesman for the FRG's Government, stated last night.

The FRG's Government, "which attaches special importance to European security issues," the spokesman pointed out, is expressing hope that the United States and the Soviet Union will reach an appropriate agreement as soon as possible.

A communique read by Friedhelm Ost emphasises that the Government of the FRG welcomes the Soviet Union's readiness to conduct talks on other aspects of disarmament in Europe.

Genscher Supports Initiative

LD011904 Moscow TASS in English 1823 GMT 1 Mar 87

[Text] Bonn March 1 TASS -- The proposal to conclude a separate agreement on medium-range missiles in Europe, advanced by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, cleared the way for reaching agreement on the complete elimination and destruction of all Soviet and American medium-range nuclear missiles, FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said here today. This also meets the aspirations of the FRG Government, he said.

The Soviet Union's readiness to embark subsequently on talks on theatre missiles meets the interests of European security, he went on. It can be hoped that this will have a positive effect also on talks on other aspects of disarmament. The FRG Government will be contributing to this, the minister said. Its striving for a broadest of cooperation and intensive dialogue with the Soviet Union will be promoting a successful course of the talks on disarmament. The FRG Government also hopes that the existing agreements in the sphere of arms limitation will be observed.

IZVESTIYA CITES FRG'S GENSCHER ON EAST-WEST TIES

PM041249 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Feb 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "H.-D. Genscher: Joint Effort is Needed"]

[Text] Bonn, 25 Feb -- "We must understand that the preservation of peace, like the preservation of the natural basis of life on earth, sets tasks that we can only resolve together, regardless of our different political and social systems. In this respect, cooperation, the desire for cooperation, and willingness to work together are key factors in building our future on earth." This was said in a radio interview by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG foreign minister.

We have developed, he stressed, into a community fighting for our survival on this planet. We must act accordingly if we intend to prove ourselves equal to our responsibility to future generations.

H.-D. Genscher dwelt on issues relating to the development of relations between East and West. Reaffirming Bonn's loyalty to NATO and the EEC, he stressed that the FRG, in his opinion, must play a decisive role in shaping these relations. "At the present stage, we are not only fully determined but are bound to do this for the sake of national and European interests," he said. Proceeding from the FRG's geographical position, H.-D. Genscher continued, our policy "can now only take the form of a European policy of peace and good-neighborliness, not confrontation. That is why the federal government is fully determinated -- having analyzed the development of events in the USSR -- to preserve this essential clarity of outlook."

H.-D. Genscher also spoke in favor of developing new forms of economic cooperation between East and West. "It is becoming clear here to what an extent the new economic legislation in the USSR will ensure greater flexibility in cooperation between enterprises in the West and the USSR."

VEDERNIKOV RECEIVES FRG INDUSTRIALIST, VIEW TIES

PM031153 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Feb 87 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading: "Official Reports]

[Text] On 23 February, G.G. Vedernikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received D. Spethmann, chairman of the board of the West German firm of Thyssen, at the latter's request. The conversation touched on several questions of the firm's cooperation with Soviet organizations. Taking part in the talk were S.V. Kolpakov, USSR minister of ferrous metallurgy, (A. Arno), FRG charge d'affairs ad interim to the USSR, and (Rezener) and Vogel, members of the Thyssen board.

EC AGRICULTURE MINISTERS TALKS 'DIFFICULT'

LD041336 Moscow TASS in English 1131 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Brussels March 4 TASS — TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports:

As a result of two days of difficult talks, agriculture ministers who took part in a session of the EEC Council of Ministers here reached today a painful and very difficult compromise on only one of the main issues on the agenda, namely reform of the dairy sector.

The decision provides for tight control by the community over the level of production of milk and dairy products and for heavy fines on farmers for violating production quotas set by the EEC. It is noteworthy that that decision was approved only by 8 out of 12 countries with West Germany, Greece, Ireland and Luxembourg voting against. France was involved in discussion for a long time but withdrew its objections after part of its demands was met.

The setting of new purchasing prices on farm produce in 1987-1988, which raised most controversy, was postponed until next meeting in late March. The EEC farmers' associations have strongly resisted the plans of the Commission of the European Communities to freeze and in some cases reduce these prices. In theory they must enter into force on April 1, but, as it becomes obvious already now, this will not happen this year. Governments of some Common Market member-countries are strongly opposed to these plans of the Commission of the European Community.

ENVOYS COMMENT ON MIDDLE EAST PEACE CONFERENCE

Envoy to France

TA190640 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 19 Feb 87

[Text] Soviet Ambassador in France Yakov Ryabov has replied to questions from our correspondent in Paris Gid' on Kouts. He said that the composition of the committee preparing the international conference on peace in the Middle East should be determined by the incumbent countries.

[Begin Kouts recording] For the second time in 2 days, a senior Soviet diplomat has replied to my questions cordially and at length. This time it was Yakov Ryabov, the Soviet ambassador to France and a member of the CPSU Central Committee, who was the guest of the International Diplomatic Academy last night. I asked him about the preparatory committee of the international conference on peace in the Middle East, which he had mentioned in his speech. There was something of an innovation in his reply: Although the initiative should come from the UN Security Council, we should not be the ones who determine who will take part in it -- the permanent members, all the members, or the Middle East countries as well. The incumbent countries are the ones who must decide; the main thing is to move from words to deeds. There is room for the superpowers, Israel, the Arab Countries, Europe, and the United Nations in the international conference. The PLO was omited, perhaps by accident.

The question of resuming diplomatic relations with Israel is unrelated to the conference. This is a bilateral problem which should be discussed by the two countries, Ryabov said. The Soviet Union believes that the reason for the severance of relations should be removed first. Do you think the Soviet Union can take part in such a conference without establishing relations with Israel -- I asked him. Ryabov's reply was: Why not? [end recording]

Envoy to Jordan

JN030715 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 3 Mar 87 p 1

[Text] Amman -- The Soviet Union will not accept any preconditions for its participation in an international Middle East peace conference, Soviet Ambassador to Jordan Aleksandr Zinchuk said Monday.

Citing the U.S and Israeli preconditions that the Soviet Union should resume diplomatic ties with the Jewish state as the price of Moscow's participation in Middle East peace efforts, the Soviet envoy said his country would reestablish relations with Israel only when the Jewish state halts its ''belligerent policies in the region and makes constructive contributions to the peace process.''

Talking to a group of local and foreign journalists at the ''Monday Press Circle'' meeting, the Soviet ambassador categorically ruled out any trade-off between Israel and the Soviet Union over the issue.

He said his country remained firm on its stand that resumption of diplomatic ties with Israel depended on the latter's acceptance of a ''serious conference, with real power to express opinions and take decisions.'' He said that Israel ''should be constructive and show its inclination to negotiate properly'' on the basis of resolutions adopted by the international community.

Mr. Zinchuk, responding to questions, said he believed that Israel was not serious about participating in the conference.

"Since when can one country impose conditions on a peace conference?" he asked. "...No conditions can be imposed (on Moscow) before the (convening of the) conference, and no conference can be convened without Soviet participation," he said.

He said that claims that 400,000 Soviet Jews wanted to leave the Soviet Union were unfounded and stressed that there was no connection between the recently more liberalised Soviet attitude towards Soviet Jewry and prospects of convening an international Mideast conference.

He said that a preparatory committee comprising the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council may help pave the way for the called-for conference.

On the question of Palestinian representation, the Soviet envoy said that Moscow considered the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) led by Chairman Yasir 'Arafat as the only representative of Palestinian people.

IZVESTIYA EXAMINES PERES VISIT TO EGYPT

PM041435 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Mar 87 Morning Edition p 3

["IZVESTIYA Press Service" report: "Between the Desired and the Actual"]

[Text] S. Peres, Israeli deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, has completed an official visit to Egypt. In the final communique the sides stated the "necessity of speeding up the peace settlement process" and with this aim suggested calling an international conference on the Near East this year which would lead to "direct talks between all interested sides on the basis of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338."

But both the Arab and Western press interpreted the results of the visit with suspicion. First, in contrast to S. Peres, Israeli Prime Minister Y. Shamir and the "Likud" bloc headed by him rejected the proposal on calling a genuinely representative international conference on the Near East. As the REUTER news agency reported, the head of the Israeli cabinet repudiated the position of his minister of foreign affairs, stating that he "did not have the mandate to give his consent to the conference." Secondly, S. Peres, like the Israel premier, as before rejects the possibility of the PLO participating in it. But this forum makes no sense if there are no genuine representatives of the Palestinian people at it. A. 'I. 'Abd al-Majid, Egyptian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, stressed that only the Palestinians themselves can choose their representative, and "at the present time the PLO is this."

The most serious obstacle to progress in the Near East settlement remains the practical policy of Israel, which is continuing terror and preparing the annexation of occupied Arab territories with the United States' blessing, and the strong-arm interference in Lebanon's internal affairs. Such a policy goes completely against S. Peres' statement in Cairo on "striving for peace" and the text of the Israeli-Egyptian communique.

GLUKHOV COMMENTS ON SYRIAN MOVE INTO BEIRUT

PM241045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Feb 87 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Glukhov dispatch: "Introduction of Syrian Troops"]

[Text] Beirut, 21 Feb -- Syrian troops are entering West Beirut. According to local radio reports, the official invitation to assign to them the mission of maintaining peace and security in the Lebanese capital's Western sector was conveyed by Lebanon's Prime Minister R. Karami and Chamber of Deputies Speaker H. al-Husayni during a meeting with Syria's President H. al-Asad.

About 25,000 Syrian soldiers are at present performing a similar mission as part of the inter-Arab forces in the region of Tripoli, in north Lebanon and in Al-biaq' valley in the east. The introduction of Syrian subunits in West Beirut is intended to normalize life in the Lebanese capital, which is in turmoil as a result of clashes between different military-political groupings and the weakening of the central government's authority.

It is envisaged that the introduction of Syrian subunits will involve the creation of joint "security forces" with the Lebanese Army, the imposition of control over key installations and districts, including Beirut International Airport, and the guarding of institutions, public buildings, and embassies.

The situation in West Beirut is gradually reverting to normal. But exchanges of fire continued in some districts even this morning. Schools, stores, banks, enterprises, and offices remain closed.

PRAVDA CITES LEBANESE CP ON BEIRUT EVENTS

PM041117 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Mar 87 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "The Urgent Task Is Cohesion. Statement by the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] Beirut, 2 Mar -- A statement by the Lebanese Communist Party (LCP) Central Committee Politburo has been published here which provides an assessment of the events which occurred in February in Beirut and in a number of other parts of the country. The LCP expressed deep regret in connection with the large number of casualties and considerable material losses. The direct causes of the battles, the statement says, was the totally unprovoked attack on the premises of the party Central Committee and its press organ, the newspaper AL-NIDA', organized by certain circles of the "Amal" movement. The Communists were forced to utilize their right to self-defense.

The statement welcomes the Syrian leadership's decision to meet the request of a number of Lebanese leaders and help halt the battles in West Beirut. The security plan currently being implemented in the capital with the participation of Syrian troops serves as a guarantee of the restoration of Beirut's role as the center of the national patriotic struggle, culture, and news activity. The urgent task now is to ensure the cohesion of all patriotic forces on the basis of a common democratic action program, the statement says.

The LCP Central Committee Politburo confirmed the strength of the alliance with the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon and stressed the need for a political settlement of the conflict between the "Amal" movement and the inhabitants of the Palestinian camps in Lebanon on the basis of strengthening relations between Lebanese and Palestinian patriotic forces and Syria.

The statement condemns the persecution campaign against Communists and other patriots in the southern suburbs of Beirut and the south of the country, which is taking the form of killings, kidnappings, and expulsions. Hundreds of families of Communists and their supporters and members of other progressive parties have been victims of the campaign. There have been acts of repression, the document says, in those parts of the country where the "Amal" movement has unilaterally assumed responsibility for maintaining citizens' safety. The LCP Central Committee Politburo urged all patriotic forces and political and religious figures in the country to make the maximum effort to halt the criminal actions which are playing into the hands of Lebanon's enemies and the forces of reaction and obscurantism.

DEPUTY MINISTER VORONTSOV RECEIVES SUNDANESE ENVOY

PM021053 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Feb 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 24 February USSR First Deputy Foreign Minister Yu.M. Vorontsov received Abu Bakr 'Uthman, ambassador of the Republic of the Sudan to the USSR, in connection with the upcoming presentation of his credentials.

Envoy Presents Credentials

LD050410 Moscow TASS in English 1849 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Moscow March 4 TASS -- Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Sudan Abu Bakr Uthman presented his credentials to the Kremlin to Jan Vagris, vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. After the presentation of credentials and exchanges of speeches, Jan Vagris and Abu Bakr 'Uthman had a friendly conversation. Taking part in the conversation were Tengiz Menteshashvili, secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Anatoliy Adamishin, USSR deputy foreign minister.

BRIEFS

SOVIET-SYRIAN OIL COMMISSION -- Moscow March 2 TASS -- The 14th meeting of the oil industry subcommission of the standing Soviet-Syrian Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation was held at the USSR Ministry of the Oil Extracting Industry today to discuss the two countries' cooperation in the survey and extraction of oil in Syria. Over the 25 years of Soviet-Syrian cooperation in this field Syria developed its national extracting industry. The Soviet Union assists Syria in prospecting for oil and oil extraction as well as in studying the hydrocarbon resources. At present, the Soviet Union and Syria cooperate in developing oil resources, which made it possible to put a number of new oil deposits into service. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1546 GMT 2 Mar 87 LD]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ARGENTINE DELEGATION VISIT

Gorbachev Receives Fava

LD031927 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 87 First Edition pp 1, 2

[TASS report: "M.S. Gorbachev's Meeting With Athos Fava"]

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev's meeting with a delegation of the Communist Party of Argentina headed by its general secretary Athos Fava, was held at the CPSU Central Committee on March 3. A wide range of questions with which both parties, the international communist movement, all progressive forces are deeply concerned, was discussed. The conversation was keynoted by the thought about extreme responsibility of the leadership of the communist parties for a correct theoretical assessment of the processes in their countries and in the whole world, for a timely and correct choice of a political line and tactics suiting the requirements of the current time. The destiny of socialism, national independence, implementation of the possibilities of the working class, liberation movements, largely hinges on this. The solution of many problems common to entire humanity and civilizations survival are linked with this.

There was an in-depth exchange of opinions on the contents and international importance of reorganization [perestroyka] taking place in the Soviet Union. Mikhail Gorbachev shared with the Argentine comrades considerations that enabled the leadership of the CPSU to conceive the idea of reorganization, to determine its general trend and fundamental goals, and then to work out criteria and guarantees making it possible to preclude the errors of the past and to ensure its irreversible character.

All the questions which we are resolving now -- from renewal of machine-building to combatting drunkenness become a major political matters. We realized that reorganization when it is translated into practical deeds will affect the interests of many categories of the working people. These are circumstantial, transient interests. Lenin taught us that vital interests of society should be regarded as of paramount importance at turning points, otherwise society cannot develop further.

The people have supported the party which offered it truly revolutionary changes. This is, indeed, a revolution, but the point of the matter is not power, it is effective use of this very power of workers and peasants for socialism's transition to a new stage.

Reorganization has, essentially, a simple formula: not away from socialism, but more socialism, not away from democracy, but more democracy. Everything that we are doing and that the people supported is based on socialist choice.

Reorganization is gaining momentum, and the realization of its essence and importance is deepening along with it. What happens now, what we approached in connection with the January plenary meeting of the Central Committee, would have been simply unthinkable a year ago. Were we asked then if what has become customary now was possible at all we would have either given a negative or an evasive answer. Over these 2 years we have yet done little to meet current needs of Soviet people. We certainly have neither the hungry, nor the homeless, nor those with nothing to wear. This is not the point of the matter now. The atmosphere in society has changed radically, a sense of human dignity has increased sharply, civic potential has awakened. [paragraph continues]

This is a guarantee of the further progress of reorganization. It is very important not to lose sight of realities, not to get drowned in praising ourselves. Though we are now pretty much allergic to raptures about success, we have sworn to criticism, self-criticism, openness, and we shall continue assessing everything strictly, even stringently, objectively, facing the truth. For this is the most important and effective instrument of democracy which ensures enlisting the people in reorganization and its progress.

Athos Fava spoke about the exceptional importance of the undertaking on which the Soviet leadership, the Soviet people embarked, for the entire world development, for the communist movement. Reorganization is a phenomenon which is, perhaps, comparable to only two or three phenomena in the entire Soviet history. This is a truly revolutionary epic, even though, in Athos Fava's appraisal, it is received not without questions even among communists. Some people recall the 20th CPSU Congress in this connection. Athos Fava expressed the confidence that this time Communists will not make mistakes and will be able to draw from the courage of socialism, its dynamism, will appraise correctly its strong positive impact on all world processes and, above all, on the shaping of new thinking which is very much needed for eliminating nuclear menace. He said reorganization means courage of socialism, Leninism in action. It helps not only Communists but also other progressive forces to pass to the offensive, to assume initiative. It restores interest in socialism not only in the working class, but particularly among intelligentsia, in other sections, that started turning away from it.

In response to sincere and profound appraisals made by Comrade Fava, Mikhail Gorbachev said: "It is very important for us to know how we look to friends, for who if not them will tell us all the truth, tell it selflessly and with a sincere wish of success.

Athos Fava spoke about a serious breakthrough in the activity of his party, about its working out a new line suiting the conditions of the development of the Argentine society at the current stage, taking into account radical changes in entire Latin America and in the world scene.

The exchange of opinions showed that though the CPSU and the Communist Party of Argentina work in absolutely different conditions, the experience of the past decades when there was tardiness in assessing new processes and phenomena, when there was a lagging behind in theoretical assessment of tasks, confirm that there are essentially the same underlying causes for the strength and weaknesses in the activity of communist parties. It is not Marxism-Leninism or socialism as a system which is responsible for unfavorable developments, but their unskillful use at a particular historical stage, in specific national and international conditions.

It is impossible to outline in advance approaches that would be right always, under any conditions, Mikhail Gorbachev said. A permanent search for appropriate decisions is necessary. Herein lie the political responsibility and role of the party and state leadership. When it fails to keep up with the course of events, setbacks emerge, sometimes involving grave consequences. Hence it is important, especially at crucial junctures, to have a dynamic, highly ideological and closely rallied leadership possessing a creative potential and permanently preserving its collective nature.

Much attention was devoted in the conversation to the problem of combining the efforts for mankind's survival with the struggle for the immediate interests of the working people, for national independence, for a just international economic order, for nature protection. [paragraph continues]

The question was also examined of the significance and character of broad contacts and cooperation between class and ideologically different political forces at the inner state and international levels. An analysis was made of the problems of the enormous foreign debt of many states and their exploitation by imperialism under the new conditions characteristic of which, on the one side, is a strengthening of the transnational capital and growth of the national dignity. Assertion of the right of every possible to independent choice, on the other. In that connection the question was raised of anti-imperialist solidarity on the regional and international scale.

All these problems, which merit a further theoretical analysis, were approached from the positions of dialectics and in specific historical terms.

In that context questions were touched upon also of the international communist movement. Both parties are convinced that it is in need of overcoming the stereotypes, which appeared at the preceding stage in connection with the shortcomings and weaknesses in a number of its lines.

In these troubled and important times, the end of the 20th century, the communist movement can take second wind, by outlining forms of interaction, communication and joint actions on an equal footing according to the spirit of the times. The international voice of the communists should ring even louder.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Athos Fava also declared for such relations between the communist parties that exclude the monoploy of truth and any "center", favor a joint search for answers to questions on topical and long-term matters, relations of trust and sincerity, when the sides are capable of appreciating each other's experience and prize the principles which make it possible to draw useful lessons for everyone from that versatile experience.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of deep mutual understanding. That was a lively and mutually-beneficial dialogue of real friends.

Taking part in the meeting were members of the Political Commission of the Communist Party of Argentina Central Committee P. Echegaray and F. Alvarez, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee A.F. Dobrynin and member of the CPSU Central Committee A.S. Chernyayev.

Fava Holds News Conference

LD041237 Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Moscow March 4 TASS -- The general secretary of the Communist Party of Argentina, Athos Fava, compared with Soviet Union's current drive for renewal in all spheres of life to the Great October Socialist Revolution.

He told a news conference for Soviet and foreign correspondent here today that the 27th Congress of Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the January plenum of its Central Committee had been of lasting significance not only to the USSR but also to all other socialist countries and the entire international communist movement.

"The renewal effort helps not only the communists but also other progressive forces," Fava added.

He dwelt in detail about yesterday's meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev, saying that the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee had given the delegation of Argentine Communists a thorough briefing on the changes taking place in the Soviet Union.

The drive for change, Fava said, was Leninism in action, demonstrating the daring nature of socialism. He stressed the need for the world communist movement creatively to develop the forms and methods of its activities. "Each party can and should make a contribution of its own to solving the theoretical and practical problems arising in the course of changing global processes," he said.

Speaking of developing countries' foreign debt, the leader of the Argentine Communists said the problem could touch off a social explosion. The desire of transnational monopolies to become still richer by tightening the financial noose could lead to a situation where "the coffers with gold will turn into powder kegs", he said. Fava added the foreign debt now served imperialists as leverage for dictating their terms to developing nations.

Argentina alone had paid 17 billion dollars to international and private banks in the past three years to service and repay its debts, he said.

Delegation Departs

LD041816 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Moscow March 4 TASS -- Athos Fava, general secretary of the Communist Party of Argentina, Patricio Echegaray, member of the Political Commission and the Secretariat of the CPA [Communist Party of Argentina] Central Committee, and Francisco Alvarez, member of the Political Commission of the CPA Central Committee, who stayed in the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, departed from Moscow today.

PRAVDA CITES CASTRO MESSAGE OF THANKS

PM021233 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Feb 87 First Edition p 1

[Fidel Castro message of thanks to USSR leadership bodies]

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers:

We have received with satisfaction your fraternal message on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of our revolution's victory.

In expressing gratitude for the solidarity that you have shown I reaffirm our firm determination to continue the joint work for the noble goals of peace and social progress and the strengthening of the indestructible ties which bind our peoples, parties, and governments.

[Signed] Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and chairman of the Cuban Council of State and Council of Ministers.

PRESIDIUM APPOINTS CHAZOV MINISTER OF HEALTH

LD170920 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 17 Feb 87

[Text] The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Yevgeniy Ivanovich Chazov USSR minister of health.

TASS Profile

LD171113 Moscow TASS in English 1036 GMT 17 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow February 17 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Yevgeniy Chazov the minister of health of the USSR.

Yevgeniy Chazov was born in 1929. He is a Russian, a member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), and has a higher education (he graduated from the Kiev Medical Institute). He is Dr. of science (medicine), professor, full member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences.

From 1953 Yevgeniy Chazov was a staff physician at Moscow's First Medical Institute. From 1958 he worked as a junior researcher and then senior researcher, deputy director, and director of the Institute of Cardiology of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences. From 1967 he headed the Fourth Main Board under the USSR Ministry of Health. From 1968 he was at the same time a deputy minister of health of the USSR, and from 1976 -- director of the All-Union Cardiological Scientific Centre of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences.

Yevgeniy Chazov is a member of the Commission for Health and Social Maintenance of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and a member of the CPSU Central Committee.

GAS OFFICIALS DISCIPLINED FOR 'MISMANAGEMENT'

LD042253 Moscow World Service in English 2200 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] The national public supervisors' committee has disciplined a group of senior officials at the Gas Industry Ministry, including First Deputy Minister Vyakhirev, for ignoring grass-roots criticism of mismanagement and financial violations at the constructions sites of a number of gas pipelines. Moreover, the officials had persecuted the author of a critical letter. The supervisors' committee has described these actions as running counter to the Communist Party's policy of strengthening discipline, order and openness. Those responsible have been obliged to eliminate the criticized drawbacks and give an account to the work collectives.

LIGACHEV STRESSES 'GLASNOST' IN MEDIA

LD232306 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 23 Feb 87

[Text] Today Comrade Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, visited the television center at Ostankino and met creative workers of central television.

Comrade Aksenov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and editorial employees talked about the course of restructuring television and radio broadcasting in light of the demand of the 27th party congress. He also spoke about plans for raising their effectiveness and for strengthening their propagandistic and organizational role in fulfilling the decisions of the January 1987 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and instructions given by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at meetings of the Central Committee with managers of the central mass information media.

Comrade Ligachev noted the active help given by Soviet television and radio broadcasting to the party in restructuring all aspects of life, developing criticism and openness [glasnost] and overcoming shortcomings which have been revealed. However, as was stressed, these are still just shifts twoard activating work in a modern manner. The press, television, and radio have at their disposal significant opportunities and reserves which are not yet being used. At the present stage of the development of society particularly, it is very important, without slackening criticism and revealing shortcomings, to actively conduct propganda for the new and positive things which are appearing in life, to gather up experience literally little by little, and to engage skillfully in propaganda for restructuring in all its diversity and complexity.

There must be more lively and direct programs on television from the scene of events: the phenomena of life are grasped better when they are revealed through real people, their feelings, and thoughts. Television programs made in the old, stereotyped manner were subjected to criticism. Great attention was paid to improving the elucidation of international issues and to propaganda for the advantages of socialism.

It was noted that, in conditions of developing democracy, openness [glasnost], criticism and self-criticism, which are becoming a norm in our life, Soviet journalists have opportunities to show more fully and interestingly affairs in our country, the life of our people and their genuinely guaranteed rights. At the same time, it is necessary to unmask the machinations of mendacious bourgeois propaganda, which has devoted considerable resources to undermining the faith of Soviet people in the correctness of the Communist Party's course and the restructuring, which has unfolded widely and in a real manner. Comrade Ligachev replied to questions from journalists. Measures were examined for raising the organizational and technical level of Soviet television and radio.

ACADEMICIAN ASSESSES SOVIET RESTRUCTURING

LD041908 Moscow TASS in English 1537 GMT 4 Mar 87

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow March 4 TASS -- "Large-scale reorganization now under way in all spheres of life of our country and society logically carries on with and develops the principles proclaimed 70 years ago by the Great October Socialist Revolution," Academician Isaak Mints, the doyen of Soviet historians, told a TASS correspondent in an interview.

"These principles are democratism, openness, bold and candid judgements and a critical approach. Precisely they formed the basis of the current reorganization policy. And although it would be naive to hope that reorganization will proceed at a rapid pace even today we begin to take a calmer view of many facts and develpments and do so without blinders and dogmatism, in a word, more honestly. And this is a direct result of reorganization."

Academician Mints recalled that reorganization had a bearing on historians and consequently on history. "Unfortunately," he went on, "Much of what refers to the first steps, to the beginning of our state's formation was at one time wrongly and sometimes deliberately consigned to oblivion."

"For example, the names of many revolutionaries and fighters for the Soviet Government, especially those who were purged in 1937-38, were forgotten, despite the fact that there were people among them who had notably contributed to the revolution," Academician Mints emphasized. "It is the duty of historians to return their names to the history of the Great October Socialist Revolution."

Academician Mints believes that researchers devoted little attention to one period in the 70-year history of the revolution: the foreign intervention of 1918-20. Moreover, that period was studied in a one-sided manner. As a rule, only the facts relating to Soviet Russia's battle against the interventionists and the rebuff given them are considered. Almost nothing is said about the aggressors, about their political and moral character, about the ideology of their leaders."

"And study of the period of intervention has not lost its importance today. U.S. politicians refer to the USSR as the 'evil empire' and call for a 'crusade' against it, forgetting facts of history. And these facts solemnly inform us that it was not the Soviet Union which was or is causing harm to America, but that America greatly harmed the USSR by taking part in the intervention. History should remind everyone about that through Soviet historians."

"Today we know the names of far from all of our heroes, the heroes of the Great October Socialist Revolution. But we know little about our former enemies, say, Kolchak, Denikin, Yudenich," Academician Mints said. "As a historian and a man who took part in the revolution and the civil war I simply could not bring myself to write about them, to study their lives and views on the world. But this should be done -- it's a must -- because the biographies of those people are part of our history and in this respect they are instructive," Isaak Mints said in conclusion.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA VIEWS PARTY ELECTIONS

PM021021 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Feb 87 First Edition p 1

[Viktor Drobotov article under the rubric "Our Dialogue": "The People We Elect"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Our newspaper recently gave a detailed account of the first real step taken so far in changing the procedure for electing party leaders. The experiment was conducted in Kemerovo Oblast: Two candidates were nominated at an Izhmorskiy party raykom plenum for election by direct secret ballot to the post of first secretary.

It is a bold, new, and as yet unusual step -- and so we are getting calls from raykom secretaries, party apparatus workers, and ordinary Communists that we know. [paragraph continues]

Some are guardedly doubtful: They wonder whether Kemerovo has been too hasty in its desire to respond as quickly as possible to recommendations made by the January Central Committee Plenum and whether it has given serious thought to the matter. Others have a burning desire to find out all the details and to know whether there is anything "else" not mentioned by the newspaper.

Anything new is always accompanied by conflicting opinions, and questions and disputes are natural. Doubts which plagued even the experiment's authors have been discussed in the press by N.S. Yermakov, first secretary of the Kemerovo party obkom, when commenting on the event. Kemerovo, he confessed, had also wondered whether they should wait for instruction or some new regulations rather than hurry into things.

They could have done this, of course, but caution is not the best counsellor. Life always requires party workers to seek out and decide things for themselves, while caution teaches us memorable lessons. I once had occasion to witness a raykom plenum in one of the Transvolga rayons reject a candidate for first secretary who had been recommended by a party obkom representative and then propose its own candidate. At that time this was virtually an extraordinary event. The discussion of the candidates continued, with intermissions, for 2 days, but the plenum insisted on its own candidate being elected and, as time showed, was not mistaken in its choice. The rayon noticeable improved and some obkom members were forced to draw serious conclusions regarding their knowledge of cadres.

The Kemerovo experiment shows a desire to back up the restructuring of party life with action. Obviously, the experiment is not entirely without fault; some aspects could be disputed but even more provide food for thought. For example, there is the question of who should initiate this kind of election "contest": the party obkom or the party organization aktiv itself? Initiative from below makes communists more responsible for their candidates and, consequently, tests everyone for principled conduct and commitment. This is still the chief concern.

There are no trivial details in the new election procedure. Everything is important: who nominates the candidates for the "contest"; their respective merits, and not only past merits, because in our present struggle to establish a new style of work and life this quality must be a determining factor; and, finally, the atmosphere in which the nominations are discussed and the degree of involvement by the candidates themselves while presenting their election "platforms," so to speak.

Life is still sifting all this through and smoothing off the rough edges. But we must all now look back to the atmosphere of elections in the Leninist period: Lenin had the ability to combine ethics and party spirit, delicacy and exactingness, and democracy and party interests. This is a guarantee against errors and protection against formalism.

Improving internal party democracy is part of this process. "All of us, all communists, must conduct oursleves in such a way that this idea of 'leaving it up to others' when elections are being held for a party organization secretary becomes an anachronism. This must be a moral turning point, and for myself also," I.T. Zaytsev, first secretary of the Alekseyevskiy party raykom, frankly admitted recently at a meeting.

Igor Timofeyevich is a concerned party secretary with a keenly developed sense of dissatisfaction: Changes are not being effected very actively in the rayon and people, many communists included, are still often prone to inertia. [paragraph continues]

"Do not be afraid to speak out and tell others what you are thinking," he said. "Be bolder and make your own suggestions as to who you feel should be elected from your kolkhoz as secretary of the party committee. And I can see people thinking to themselves -- well, as first secretary, who do YOU want elected?"

There are still cases of a party leader going to a plant or a farm, having an hour of polite conversation, with everyone agreeing with his remarks and appraisals, although they are purely subjective, and then the order being given as to who should be nominated. Personal inclination prevails over practical considerations.

Who has laid down that the candidate for secretary is definitely only proposed by a raykom or gorkom representative? Perhaps it would be more useful if the candidate -- and there need not necessarily be only one candidate; there could be two or even three for the purpose of comparison -- were to be proposed mainly by bureau members who have themselves been recently elected? They are in a better position to have a clearer view of who is capable of being their leader. Or there could be "direct" elections so that all the proposed candidates can be discussed at a meeting.

And perhaps, on the eve of the report meeting -- and why should there not be a rayon conference? -- a poll could be taken among Communists, even if only in the largest primary organizations: Who do you see in the role of party organization secretary, first secretary of the raykom, first secretary of the gorkom, and why do you recommend this person in particular? The research could prove most interesting.

...One frosty winter's day we had a heated conversation with a party member from the basic link on which all party policy hinges. Our interlocutor was M.A. Kurbatov, secretary of the 50-letiye SSR kolkhoz party organization and delegate to the 27th CPSU Congress. His words are imprinted in my mind: "Democracy and openness are not to everyone's living. There will be -- and in fact there already are -- overt and covert opponents of this policy. If they 'applaud' the changes then it is only for show, because there feelings on the matter are quite different."

The struggle for restructuring continues and has entered a new phase. Cadre policy in the spirit of everything said at the Central Committee plenum today requires high political standards in every one of us and not simply political maturity.

I open an envelope and find an unsigned letter inside addressed to the correspondents' center from Danilovskiy Rayon. It contains a warning. "Believe us," a group of members of our party raykom writes, "but we are still afraid to put our signatures to this letter... In our rayon the restructuring process is moving like a forest in a high wind -- up above the wind is roaring but down below, at grasroots level, all is quiet and people are selecting whom they think fit..."

I read this letter and feel as if a deep, steady, stern gaze has been turned upon me -- by people like Vasiliy Mikhaylovich Sergeyev, an old worker and Communist. These eyes seem to say: A great deal has still to be done if the process of renewal in our society is to become part of the flesh and inner life of every party organization... Remember these eyes when electing your party leader.

DISSIDENT POET RATUSHINSKAYA INTERVIEWED

PM021105 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 24 Feb 87 p 15

[Interview with Soviet dissident Irina Ratushinskaya by Robin Cedye: "Speaking Volumes on Freedom"]

[Text] Four years in a strict regime labour camp have left few visible traces on Irina Ratushinskaya, the Soviet dissident poet.

The odd cigarette and the permanent presence of her husband, Igor, bearded, tall and faintly anachronistic in denim jacket and jeans, betray no more than an understandable twinge of insecurity.

Her hair is no longer in a short prison cut, but the pallor remains and there is a faintly discernible tremble of the head as she concentrates on questions.

"After being apart so long we cannot afford to be separated at the moment," she explains as her husband, seated next to her on a lemon-yellow couch, occasionally prompts with memories and names.

But Ratushinskaya, 32, needs little help. She responds fluently, mostly in Russian, but occasionally in English, especially when discussing her poetry.

She speaks at length and quickly, her ideas imbued with the clarity of vision born of convictions so deep and carefully considered that they seemed worth the sacrifice of freedom.

"How could I be afraid to risk a term of imprisonment in the camps when the people who circulated my works illegally and even set my poems to music took such enormous risks?"

Ratushinskaya, her hands neatly folded on her black skirt, booted legs tucked sideways under her, has a passionate disdain for the KGB born of familiarity and of having survived.

All the more strange, then, that she should be so protected by her publishers, who seem to think that a woman who all but passed sentence on herself by her anatagonism of the State is not best placed to continue to determine her own future.

There are no home telephones for Ratushinskaya and no address.

She lives somewhere in Dulwich "with friends", we are told by means of an interruption by the interpreter, and she has not yet decided where she will settle.

What is it about the Russian spirit that drives so many of its people to suffer and die for their ideals, most of them unsung and unknown to all but their friends, relations and the KGB?

Talking in the heart of Bloomsbury, in her publisher's drawing room, one wonders who many of the area's literary ancestors would, like Ratushinskaya, have "considered it an honour to die for the freedom of one's people's literature".

"The Russian people take a serious view of their literature and literature has its own specific traditions. Many Russian poets have had tragic fates as they come up against the wall of authority. [no closing quotemarks]

When Ratushinskaya was sentenced in 1982 to seven years hard labour and five years internal exile for anti-Soviet agitation, she believed she would never emerge alive from the Gulag.

Her release from jail last October, as one of a handful of prominent dissidents being freed in the Soviet Union, came as a complete surprise.

She came to Britain in December after being granted an exit visa for medical treatment for kidney and heart infections contracted during her time in prison camps.

Her three-month visa from the Soviet authorities runs out at the end of next month but she will not return.

"I have no intention of going back to the Soviet Union until I can see that human rights are being observed." She believes she would be put in prison if she returned now because of what she has said against the authorities while here.

Ratushinskaya has little time for the new openness being brayed about in the Soviet Union. The handful of political prisoners being released has made little impression on the thousands still being held on minimum rations in the freezing Siberian winter.

But it is a wrench to acknowledge that she may never be able to return, never again see her friends or her mother, who has not received any of the five letters Ratushinskaya has sent since her arrival in Britain.

In the last two months she has compiled a collection of 260 poems, 150 of which -- her husband prompts -- have been recalled from memories of the bars of soap on which they were originally inscribed in jail.

Ratushinskaya is writing a book about women's labour camps and hopes to write other prose works concerned with human dignity, the love of the motherland and problems of communicating with God.

Much of her work is concerned with religious themes and is the result of self-taught Christianity in an atheist household in an atheist country.

"As a small child our teacher conducted intensive atheist instruction. I began to wonder why grown-ups spent so much time trying to reject the existence of God.

"In all the classic literature I read: Pushkin, Tolstoy, Gogol, God goes hand in hand with ideals which were good.

WRITERS DISCUSS PASTERNAK COMMISSION DECISIONS

PM261302 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 25 Feb 87 p 6

[Interviews with A. Voznesenskiy, chairman of the Commission on the Literary Legacy of B.L. Pasternak, and V. Kaverin, member of the commission, by Irina Rishina: "On the Eve of the Poet's Centennial"]

[Text] On 19 February the USSR Writers' Union Board Secretariat revoked the 1958 resolution of the USSR Writers' Union Board Presidium on B.L. Pasternak's expulsion from the USSR Writers' Union. A few days earlier, the Commission on the Literary Legacy of B.L. Pasternak held its first session.

This is what A. Voznesenskiy, chairman of the commission, and V. Kaverin, member of the commission and a senior Soviet writer, told LITERATURNAYA GAZETA's correspondent.

A. Voznesenskiy:

The Secretariat's decision is both a joyful and a sorrowful event. It has only become possible today, it is a victory for the new way of thinking. Behind its few lines we glimpse Boris Pasternak's world, that boundless continent of culture -- there was scarcely a single sphere that the great artist did not touch upon: poetry, prose, essays, philosophically profound letters, the world of music, Georgian translations, a Russian-language "Faust," and an almost complete translation of Shakespeare. His legacy is encyclopedic...

As a 14-year-old schoolboy I took some verses to the poet, and for the next 14 years I was in contact with him, sometimes every week. This contact was a great spiritual joy, and the terrible shock of his expulsion from the Writer's Union and the subsequent events -- all this influenced me as a man and a poet.

The Commission on the Legacy of B.L. Pasternak includes such unique figures in our country's culture as Academician D.S. Likhachev, who many times helped his works to succeed. L.M. Leonov, and Mikhail Ulyanov. There is Svyatoslav Rikhter, whose masterly touch called forth Chopin's lament from the keyboard of Neygauz's piano during the poet's funeral at Peredelkino. "Chopin's mournful phrase soars like a stricken eagle," -- it soared above the thousand-strong crowd who had come to say farewell, among whom there were so pitifully few writers. Alas, this was an example of the then current duplicity, the "double standards," when some people who whispered their enthusiasm for the poet at home, but censured him from the platform could not even make up their minds to say farewell.

The commission's first sesstion took place on 12 February, 2 days after the poet's birthday. His portrait as a young man, done by his father, was decked with fresh Georgian roses. Everyone spoke profoundly and from deeply felt experiences. There were ardent speeches from Ye. Yevtushenko, R. Rozhdestvenskiy, V. Korotich, K. Vanshenkin, I Abashidze, A Kushner, V. Kaverin, Ye. Sidorov, Al. Mikhaylov, Ye.B. Pasternak, V. Ivanov, L. Ozerov, St. Lesnevskiy, I Antonova, V. Amlinskiy, A Urban, D Danin, and V. Novikov. Their love for the poet was not merely platonic -- concrete proposals emerged from their speeches. A unanimous note was struck: The 1958 resolution on B.L. Pasternak's expulsion from the Writers' Union must be revoked.

This became the first item in the decision adopted by the Commission on the Literary Legacy. R. Rozhdestvenskiy said: "It was writers who originally got themselves into this mess, and now they must get themselves out of it." The ailing V. Bykov informed us by telephone that he votes with both hands for revoking the poet's expulsion, the publication of his novel "Doctor Zhivago," and the creation of a museum at Peredelkino. The same ideas were expressed by D.S. Lithachev: "Please take into account my urgent wish as chairman of the board of the Soviet Culture Foundation..." S. Zalygin sent a letter rporting that NOVYY MIR plans to publish "Doctor Zhivago" starting in January 1988. D. Granin proposed that the novel be published separately simultaneously with its journal publication, without waiting for the collected works.

I think the story of the novel "Doctor Zhivago," which served as a pretext for his expulsion, is an example of an era when openness was forgotten, when people had to condemn a work without having read it. Yet our people, most of whom were born after the revolution and stood firm during the war, have a right to read everything and make an independent judgment about everything. We who have breathed the air of openness find it hard to believe that the majority of reactions amounted to the opinion: "I have not read Pasternak's novel, but I think..." I think the novel's publication will cause many people to feel perplexed: Why was he expelled? It is a poetic novel, a psychological autobiography. As a young man I heard every page of it from the author's lips, when he read it in installments to his friends -- Vs. Ivanov, A. Akhmatova, S. Rikhter, G. Neygauz, V. Asmus... The pages are permeated with the subtle music of feeling. In a letter in 1948 Pasternak wrote: "This hero is intended to represent some kind of cross between me, Blok, Yesenin, and Mayakovskiy, and when I write poems now, I always write them in the notebook of this man, Yuriy Zhivago."

I remember I was able to publish in a journal the poem "Hamlet" from the novel, placing it in an article about translations. Everything that came from Pasternak's pen should be published. His correspondence is especially valuable; it runs into volumes. His letters to O. Freykenberg and R. Shveytser are precious. In his letters the poet emerges as a philosopher on the level of the leading Russian philosophers. Today we need this interpretation of the world that takes a broad human view, this spirituality that is not on the level of a tear-off calendar. In our struggle for spiritual renewal and the qeust for roots of stagnation, let us not forget the poet's words: "The main trouble, the root of future evil, was the loss of faith in the value of one's own opinion. The dominion of words began to grow."

I described my days of contact with B.L. Pasternak in my reminiscences, "I Am 14" ["Mne Chetyrnadtsat Let"], the publication of which was prevented in the dark times, and which were defended by the NOVYY MIR editorial office only with difficulty. We still have to write a collective portrait of Pasternak -- an anthology of reminiscences of him is planned.

There are 14 points in the decision of the Commission on the Literary Legacy of B.L. Pasternak. The first was adopted by the USSR Writers' Union Board Secretariat. Among the others, I will mention: a request to the USSR Writers' Union Board Secretariat for the publication of "Doctor Zhivago," the publication of the complete collected works, and the creation of a musueum at the poet's house in Peredelkino; the holding of Pasternak readings with the participation of figures from the cultural life of our country and of the world (the first readings to be held 30 May 1987); the organization of a "Pasternak's World" exhibition; preparations for the jubilee in 1990 with a proposal to UNESCO to declare the year of the poet's centennial to be Pasternak Year; the facsimile publication of the book "My Sister -- Life" ["Sestra Moya -- Zhizn"]; a memorial commemoration -- naming a street or square for Pasternak... There is much to do. [paragraph continues]

All this is now becoming possible, and the secretariat's unanimous decision to revoke the 1958 resolution is proof that "the impossible is possible." In discussing Pasternak, the speakers also recalled the fate of A. Akhmatova and M. Zoshchenko.

V. Kaverin:

The union, in which I at one time for many years worked energetically, now spares my advanced years and, at my request, only rarely invites me to some meeting or other. But I could not fail to come to this session, an extraordinary session -- I have been to many -- but remember none like this. I regard it as an event in our life. It fully lived up to the sign I had expected of renewal, a real change for the better, a turn toward justice and democracy. This was put into practice so clearly at the session that I returned home moved and inspired, and even tried to write down what I had heard there. The discussion's atmosphere convinced me, a man who has been working in literature for many years and deplores a certain disunity characteristic of our writers' life, that this disunity could gradually disappear. Such unity of views in some of our remarkable artists promotes links between us and a great feeling of fellowship. By creating a field of tremendous spiritual force around themselves, they draw us closer to ourselves and to each other. And this, in my view, is very important.

A. Voznesenskiy, through whose energy the Commission on the Legacy of B.L. Pasternak was set in motion, has already spoken of the session's main aspects. I would also like to mention St. Lesnevskiy's speech. He said that the people must be told about everything B.L. Pasternak did for our literature, his depiction of V.I. Lenin, the fact that he created an epic of the revolution, how Gorkiy assessed it, how Mayakovskiy loved him, about the fact that Pasternak was one of the founders of the Writers' Union and a participant in the International Writers' Congress in Defense of Peace, about how his devotion to the motherland was displayed during the Great Patriotic War. He always sought the new and burned with desire to take part in the people's life in his own characteristic ways. In the extremely grave situation which grew up around him, he conducted himself with striking dignity. I could add to what St.Lesnevskiy so ardently and convincingly said my own evidence and arguments, because I knew B.L. Pasternak well, thought much about his fate, and even tried to help him through the troubles that beset him.

I always looked up to him, always saw him as a poet of genius. It is very difficult to talk about B.L. Pasternak -- it is like talking about music. My meetings with him were a special chapter in my life, without which it would have been much poorer. I became acquainted with him in 1926, when I came to Moscow from Leningrad. In 1947 I settled in Peredelkino and began to frequent his dacha, but we saw each other even more often on walks around the settlement's quiet places. I very much hope I will once again be able to spend some time in that house, in the museum where the atmosphere -- I remember it well -- that existed in B.L. Pasternak's time is to be recreated. The opening of a museum there was spoken of at the writers' congress by A. Voznesenskiy, Ye. Yevtushenko, and D.S. Likhachev. I did not speak at the congress, but if I had taken the floor, I would certainly also have spoken about that, and about the need to publish the complete collected works of Pasternak. From his house, which readers know from the photograph on the cover of the book "Aerial Paths" ["Vozdushnyye Puti"], you can see the Peredelkino Cemetery where he is buried, and from his grave you can see his house. I often visit Boris Leonidovich's grave. There are always flowers there. The people bring them. He is the people's writer, and his funeral belonged to the people. I have now completed my reminiscences, "Farewell" ["Provody"], and I have offered these memoirs to the journal ZNAMYA.

For many years I have cleared the Commission on the Literary Legacy of Yu.N. Tynyanov, and I know well what substantial, difficult work it is. And long -- it is not the task of a single day. For a literary legacy really to be restored, much, very much work must be done. At the session I proposed holding Pasternak readings at Boris Leonidovich's house two or three times a year, so that the reports delivered there can subsequently be issued in special publications like the Tynyanov ones, which met with full approval in literary circles. The first session of the Pasternak Commission inspires the faith the plans will be carried out.

RESOLUTION AIMS TO IMPROVE ARTISTS' CONDITIONS

PM031145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Feb 87 First Edition pp 1,2

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Improving Conditions for the Activity of Creative Unions."

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Conditions for the Activity of Creative Unions" notes that the further development of Soviet literature and art and the improvement of their role in society's spiritual life confront the creative unions with crucial tasks in the creation of ideologically and artistically significant works. Measures were outlined to further step up the work of the writers, cinema workers, composers, theater figures, and artists unions on strengthening their own material and technical facilities and constructing housing and creative centers as well as on improving publishing activity and literature and art propaganda.

The proposals by the USSR Cinema Workers Union on setting up an All-Union Society of Friends of the Cinema and by the USSR and RSFSR Writers Unions on setting up an All-Russian Bureau for the Propaganda of Artistic Literature were accepted.

In view of the need to further improve the creative unions' organizational activity, the resolution envisages setting up a USSR Cinematography Foundation (USSR Kinofond) in the USSR Cinema Workers Union. Unions of theater figures and union republic theater societies are authorized to set up theater foundations. It is laid down that USSR Kinofond and union republic theater foundation funds will come from a tax on the showing of movies, from theater takings, from the income of enterprises belonging to them, and from entrance fees and membership dues. The formation of an RSFSR literary foundation is also provided for.

It is planned to publish story magazines for adolescents and young people, to open branches of the "Sovremennik" and "Detskaya Literatura" publishing houses in Siberia, to expand the publication of artistic literature at the "Moskovskiy Rabochiy" publishing house, and to turn the quarterly miscellany SOVREMENNAYA DRAMATURGIYA into a literary-artistic journal publishing six times a year. The USSR Writers Union was instructed to elaborate proposals on strengthening the material and technical facilities of the "Sovetskiy Pisatel" publishing house; the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade and the USSR Ministry for Construction in Northern and Western Areas of the USSR were instructed to revamp the Tula printing plant, which prints books for "Sovetskiy Pisatel"; and the USSR Writers Union, the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, and the Moscow Gorispolkom were instructed to revamp the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA editorial and publishing building and printing plant in Moscow.

The NOVOSTI press agency was instructed to publish books, brochures, and booklets on the cinema in foreign languages for the USSR Cinema Workers Union -- the work to be funded by the union. The USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade was instructed to increase by 50 percent from 1988 the USSR Composers Union printing quota for the publication of sheet music by the Leningrad branch of the "Sovetskiy Kompozitor" publishing house.

The USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade and the creative unions were told to liaise with interested organizations and elaborate and submit to the CPSU Central Committee in 1987 proposals on the further development of literary-artistic periodicals -- the printed organs of the country's creative unions -- with a view to improving their composition, size, print run, editorial staffs, and fee payments. The USSR Writers Union is authorized to establish on the staff of a number of journals the post of consultant or international life section chief; the USSR Composers Union is authorized to increase the size of the journal MUZYKALNAYA ZHIZN.

The proposal by the USSR Cinema Workers Union and USSR Union of Theater Figures to increase the size of the Saturday issue of SOVETSKAYA KULTURA by four pages as of 1 January 1988 for the specific purpose of giving wider coverage to problems of cinema and theater development and the life of moviemakers' and theater figures' creative unions was accepted.

Measures were determined to improve the activity of the A.M. Gorkiy Literary Institute. It is planned to set up a literary-artistic criticism department in the institute and raise to 10 the number of research students admitted annually. The Moscow Gorispolkom was instructed in 1987-88 to explore the possibility of allocating more space to the A.M. Gorkiy Literary Institute and also to provide assistance in capital repairs at the institute and in expanding student hostels.

The USSR Ministry of Culture was told to liaise with the USSR Academy of Sciences and USSR Composers Union in setting up at the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Art a laboratory section dealing with the general theory of the folk music of the USSR peoples, functioning as a consultation and coordination center.

The USSR Ministry of Culture, the USSR State Committee for Cinematography, the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, the USSR Ministry of Justice, the All-Union Copyright Agency, and the creative unions were advised to elaborate proposals on improving the copyright law in the sphere of literature and art.

The USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, the USSR Ministry of Finance, the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, the USSR Ministry of Culture, the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, the creative unions, and the All-Union Copyright Agency are instructed to liaise with union republic councils of ministers and the USSR Gosplan and make proposals to the USSR Council of Ministers: on regulating authors' royalties for works of literature, for reissues, and for public performances of them; on changing the royalty rates and the payment procedure for the use of published works on the radio, on television, in the theater, and in recordings and for the translations of artistic literature; and on determining the size of the first printing of publication in the language of small ethnic groups.

The USSR Ministry of Finance was instructed to make provision in the financial plans for the USSR Writers Union the requisite increase in financial appropriations based on the union's own funds and those of the relevant publishing houses for the capital repair and maintenance of USSR Writers Union facilities (including literary-artistic journals' editorial offices), and in funds allocated for writers' creative assignments and for the organization of work with young and new writers.

The USSR Gosplan was instructed to make provision in draft plans allocating to the USSR Cinema Workers Union the requisite capital investment quotas for completing the construction of the all-union movie center in Moscow and the production building for the movie art propaganda bureau in Leningrad.

The USSR Gosplan and Moscow Gorispolkom are instructed to ensure the design and construction of a center for music in Moscow and artistic creativity centers for the collectives of the M.Ye. Pyatnitskiy RSFSR State Academy Russian Fold Choi, the N.P. Osipov State Academy Russian Folk Orchestra, and the USSR State Academy Folk Dance Troupe; the RSFSR Council of Ministers was instructed to carry out the design and construction of a central actors' institute.

Measures have been outlined on the capital repair and modernization of creative centers and improvement of everyday material conditions for literary and artistic figures. It was deemed necessary to regulate pensions for members of creative unions who participated in the Great Patriotic War and those who are continuing their creative activity while on pensions; to settle matters pertaining to the payment of author's fees to members of the USSR Writers Union, USSR Composers Union, and USSR Artists Union who are living and working in areas of the Far North and equivalent places and are not on the staff of enterprises, organizations, or institutions.

The USSR Ministry of Culture and USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems were advised to join the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Finance, and the AUCCTU in submitting proposals to the USSR Council of Ministers on improving material provision and pay for creative workers at young people's theaters and puppet theaters.

In the 12th and 13th 5-year plans creative unions' funds will pay for the construction of a stage veterans' home in Kalinin, an all-Russian movie veterans' home in Leningrad, and a hotel in Moscow.

A number of other measures is envisaged aimed at improving conditions for creative unions' activity.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers made it incumbent on union republic communist party central committees, party krakoms and obkoms, union and autonomous republic councils of minsters, and krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms to examine questions pertaining to the development of the material facilities of creative unions' local organizations and the provision of housing, workshops, and medical establishments for literary and artistic figures.

A USSR Council of Ministers order was adopted on the matter in hand concerning the improvement of everyday material conditions for Soviet cultural figures, regulation of their pay, and the supply of equipment, organizational facilities, and transport for creative unions' organizations and enterprises.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers expressed confidence that the measures to be adopted will serve to further strengthen the ideological and artistic potential of Soviet culture and will be a fruitful stimulus to the activity of outstanding exponents literature and art.

GOSKINO CHIEF VIEWS TASKS FOR FILM INDUSTRY

PM021245 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 18 Feb 87 First Edition p 2

[Unnamed SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA correspondent interview with A.I. Kamshalov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Cinematography, under the heading "Mandatory Quest" and the rubric "Our New Model Cinema" -- first two grafs are editorial introduction]

[Text] The new model... What does this mean? What effect will it have on the main problem of increasing audience interest in our movies? On the ideological and artistic standards of Soviet cinematographic art? Finally, will there emerge with this new model the confidence that "gray" or "ephemeral" films will cease to appear on our screens?

A lot of questions have accumulated. Both the editorial mail and readers' telephone calls are evidence of this. Moreover most of the questions are addressed to the USSR State Committee for Cinematography [Goskino]. In actual fact, this is what prompted us to hold a dialogue with Aleksandr Ivanovich Kamshalov, recently appointed chairman of the USSR Goskino. He has been through the great school of Komsomol and party work, has a good knowledge of cinema, and is the author of several books. What is the immediate future of cinematographic art? A.I. Kamshalov began the conversation with our correspondent from this point.

[Kamshalov] The period since the historic 27th CPSU Congress and the 5th USSR Cinematography Workers Union Congress which followed it has been unusually fruitful. This was a time of intensive collective labor. I shall mention only one figure: Over an 8-month period the union board secretariat met more than 40 times to decide major questions relating to the development of moviemaking in our country. It was precisely this period which paved the way for the Bolshevo problem-solving game [Bolshevskuyu problemno-delovuyu igru], when the union and the Goskino jointly started determining specific approaches and means of restructuring and developing our moviemaking and its new model.

While beginning the restructuring of cinema we must remember that, as M.S. Gorbachev said at the recent CPSU Central Committee meeting with mass news media and propaganda chiefs, this process is difficult, complicated, and dialectical. It should not be oversimplified. Everything new must be affirmed and fought for and must face the test of life and practice.

As has already been said, we conducted problem-solving games in Bolshevo in which, besides representatives of the union and the Goskino leadership, scientists, economists, mathematical programmers, sociologists, and psychologists took part. Here the basic principles of our restructuring model were specifically tested. First of all, it is a question of granting greater independence to movie studios. In this regard the role and responsibility of studio artistic councils increase in relation to the ideological and artistic quality of films and the solution of organizational, creative, and even production management questions. [paragraph continues]

This means implementing what Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev talked about in the Central Committee Political Report to the 27th party congress, which was then recorded in a congress resolution -- namely increasing the role of the social organizations, which must take part more and more in the management of state affairs.

A very difficult question is the trimming of the number of director cadres on studio staffs, or the question of setting up a creative reserve in the movie studios. We now have more than 400 producer-directors and more than 800 artists on the staffs of studios dealing with feature films alone, in addition to almost as many cameramen and artistic directors, not counting auxiliary-level personnel. These figures do not reveal the whole complexity of the cadre problem. Behind the full-time staff directors there is still a "line" of those who have the formal right to independent work. In the last 5 years around 200 directors have made their debuts. We should find out whether all the debutants confirm their rights to put on movies.

What worries us? What worries us is that the people who talk about restructuring, who have actively entered into it, touch on the problems of creative life least of all and pay most attention to organizational restructuring, to altering the economic machinery whereby the main factor is transferring the cinema to financial autonomy, financial viability, and self-financing. Of course, the cinema is a branch of production, an industry of a kind, but even so the ultimate goal is still the movie. We will never be able to explain to the audience, the people: Wait for us to restructure, then you can expect significant works from us. At the recent plenum of the Cinematography Workers Union Board I reminded those present that some 60 of this year's 130 movies were shot by directors and dramatists who were secretaries or members of the union board. So the pace of our cinema's movement and development depends directly on them -- and right now.

Society needs movies which investigate today's most important social and psychological processes and take an active part in restructuring social consciousness. It is essential to restore confidence in our cinematography among a wide audience.

Frankly speaking, the period of talk has dragged on somewhat, because it will be 2 years before the movies in preparation and in production now actually reach the screen.

[Correspondent] However talented the director is or however inventive the cameraman, the one through whom the idea of the movie is conveyed is still the actor. What is the actor's place in the new movie?

[Kamshalov] You have touched on one of the most acute and as yet unsolved problems. We have still not found a detailed and constructive attitude to the problem of the actor's work. One thing is clear: Consumerist attitudes toward the actor are inappropriate. Everything must be done so his professional creative contribution helps in a perceptible way to raise the ideological and artistic standard of every movie; the more so since restructuring begins precisely with restructuring a person's consciousness and way of thinking. This new quality in our movies must now be shown on screen. At present we are starting to work out the "model" of the actor's part (both in cinema and theater) in our creative process.

[Correspondent] How is the restructuring of the so-called "non-feature" cinema progressing?

[Kamshalov] Really, up till now the "non-feature" cinema has been underestimated for certain objective and also subjective reasons. Restructuring affects the entire system of managing this matter, and a new strategy is being worked out to develop all its forms. The question of hiring such movies is particularly acute. Now, for example, the documentary movie "Is It Easy To Be Young?" is being shown with great success. So what it all boils down to is the content, the topicality and social significance of movies. To respond promptly to all the events in our life, to urgently raise issues furthering our restructuring, to show nationwide participation in it, the struggle against remnants of the past and those who are hindering this process, and, finally, to support every new growth in society, to gain and propagandize experience -- these are the immediate tasks of our "non-feature" cinema.

[Correspondent] Among readers' questions there are quite a few about how the video industry is going to develop in our country...

[Kamshalov] We are still lagging behind many countries in this field. Now, it's true, the position is being rectified. Resources have been allocated for the very rapid development -- literally in the course of 2 years -- of the video industry in our country. There are two basic tasks for us here. We have to set up a thousand video theaters in 1987-1988, equipping them with both our own and foreign technology. The creation of video programs is the most important task. We already have 684 of them. These are feature movies, including new ones not previously shown. We are forming good relations with APN and television. The latter is also helping us in the technical sphere and giving us its own programs. We need original recordings. We are currently setting up a center in the Central Documentary Studio and four video associations at movie studios.

We are putting special stress on the preparation of original programs, on the recording of feature, documentary, popular science, and cartoon movies, political and artistic television broadcasts, and films of (dramatic and musical) presentations. Special study programs are also being created. Undoubtedly, there will also be pure entertainment programs. By the way, we are thinking about creating home "Video Encyclopedias". In a word, we are hoping that any viewer who comes to the video library will have a choice. A financially autonomous all-union creative association called "Videofilm" has been formed. And it has good prospects. Within 2 years we must lay serious foundations for our video industry, so can move ahead...

[Correspondent] For movie production cadre policy is one of the key problems. Now, for example, despite the abundance of producer-directors, talented people are still "in deficit." Especially if one takes as an example such an important "territory" in cinema as movies for children. To be quite frank, here our M. Gorkiy Film Studio is not fulfilling its obligations. The All-Union Commission on Children's Cinema, headed by Rolan Bykov, put forward long-term proposals. He, by the way, now heads the creative workshop at "Mosfilm" which is to specialize solely in this most important area. We have made a joint agreement with the Union of Cinematographic Workers that it is essential to release no fewer than 20-25 children's movies annually, including at least five state-commissioned pictures presenting difficult production problems. This means that new cadres (and not only of the director type) are required who have taste, knowledge, and the desire to work in this area. Here it is essential to establish order in our All-Union State Cinematography Institute and to restructure its work in the spirit of the times.

But the question of restructuring and cadre policy, as posed with the utmost clarity by the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum, is both broader and deeper. It embraces all spheres of moviemaking. The process of democratization, of openness, of introducing of new, elective forms of work with leading cadres -- including management -- is going on in our creative sphere as well, requiring both a subtle approach and also thorough consideration and analysis.

Here it is important that not a single genuine artist is left aside in the restructuring process. It is sufficient to look at the movie release plan to be convinced that now such masters as L. Kulidzhanov, S. Rostotskiy, Ye. Matveyev, I. Kheyfits, M. Khutsiyev, and I. Talankin have now actively entered the moviemaking process... We are expecting major, serious movies from them, and also from actively working experts of the middle-aged generation. Of course, we are counting on the younger generation. They represent the future of our cinamatic art.

Of course, we all want the process of restructuring and democratization in the country to be supported by our ideological backup, that is specific movies which join battle with the old and moribund and help people. We are deeply interested in having movies appear about the "trailblazers of restructuring" and about those who are actively joining in the renewal of life. There are the elements here of drama, struggle, conflict, and characters to be depicted in particularly vivid fashion...

Even so, we have no reason to write off everything done in cinematography "before restructuring" or being done now, I consider it necessary to say this to be fair to those who are now trying to reflect the times and to put in their word about painful and urgent issues...

[Correspondent] You mentioned state commissioning... According to the new model this type of movie will comprise 25 percent of total production.

[Kamshalov] Yes. As far as the state is concerned, this is quite sufficient to solve the urgent, strategic problems of our cinematographic art and the problems of satisfying audience demand. State commissioning is designed to stimulate the aesthetic and fertile wealth of our cinematography, to prevent one-sidedness and bias in its development, to help young people to find confidence, and to support original questing by republic movie studios.

New approaches are needed toward the problems of the positive hero and the popular (narodnyy) film. Both optimistic dogmatism and snobbery equally hinder the quest for these approaches. The essence of snobbery is in the conviction that, first, genuine art cannot be accessible to everyone and, second, that it lives on the juices of criticism and negation. Unless it overcomes both, cinematography cannot solve the cardinal tasks set before us by the 27th party congress. The recent plenum of the Union of Cinematographic Workers' Board confirmed that the concept of "us" and "them" and the underestimation of the state leadership of cinematographic art are becoming things of the past. Now, it can be said, a very healthy and optimistic atmosphere of concord and joint creativity is taking shape.

We are all experiencing a qualitatively new moment in time. For the true implementation of the principles of restructuring we must all relearn, break with the old style and methods of work, and look for new mechanisms of management in moviemaking, new ways to democratize our entire life. But mainly we must reforge our consciousness, understanding that all this is necessary both for each of us personally and for cinematography and society as a whole. [paragraph continues]

Only then will our cinema's new model really help the rise of Soviet cinematographic art...

I can see that this is no simple task. Has the work become more complex? Yes, more complex. The harder it is, the more interesting, I think. Isn't that so?

OFFICIAL NOTES FLAWS IN DRAFT ENTERPRISE LAW

PM050955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Feb 87 First Edition p 3

[Article by N. Travkin, chief of the "Mosoblselstroy" No. 18 Trust, under the rubric "We Discuss Draft USSR Laws": "Economic Councils Decide" -- passages within slantlines published in bold face; article is based on author's speech at the 18th USSR Trade Union Congress]

[Text] All of us can see, comrades, the efforts being made by the party to arouse the masses and every individual and to turn all Soviet people toward resolute questing. Today's speech by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee is still further confirmation of that. And I believe that our congress will carry out its task and be a powerful boost which will help to release the colossal energy of the working class and the entire 140 million-strong army of Soviet trade unions and put it at the service of restructuring.

I would like to dwell on several questions on which we are currently having particularly heated disputes. On the eve of our congress the draft new trade union statutes and the draft USSR law on socialist enterprises (associations) were put forward for nationwide discussion.

Both documents were published after the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum and are a sort of logical continuation of its decisions. At the same time I, for one, got the impression that the CPSU Central Committee Plenum had gone much further in the democratization of society's life than is proposed by the draft USSR law on enterprises. The draft is over-pretentious and a lot of it is taken by truisms. But when it comes to the /specific rights of enterprises with regard to planning and management/ these are formulated unclearly.

What is meant by control figures? To what extent is it possible for a plant or trust to be independent in drawing up a "portfolio of orders from below"? Many points -- and by no means harmless ones -- are left unresolved The vagueness of the formulations could leave loopholes for subsequently preserving the current economic mechanism with the help of various departmental elucidations, explanations, and instructions. This has repeatedly happened in the past. We all know how inventive our ministries and planning and financial organs can be in banning some things and "not allowing" others. And there are plenty of people in responsible posts who turn a blind eye as long as nothing changes.

A certain departure from the party's principled position can also be seen in an article of the draft on labor collective councils. At the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev talked about empowering these councils to /resolve/ highly important vital questions, whereas the draft uses the word "examine" instead of /resolve/. There are only too few things we have not examined... We sometimes get directives from above telling us to begin an examination; we must not fail to carry them out, but we are not allowed to decide anything ourselves...

Or, for instance, councils are entitled to deal independently with their funds for production development, social measures, and material incentives. Yet they need to be granted the right to independently distribute the /profits/ which they retain, but not the funds covered by Article 3 -- as if things were clearer from above.

Several other questions also arise. My arguments are perhaps not cast-iron, but I am deliberately focusing on this draft. The future law on enterprises is one of the central elements in the restructuring of the entire economic management mechanism and it must wholly accord with the revolutionary tasks of acceleration. If enterprises lack rights, so will labor collectives. That is why the AUCCTU must be principled in generalizing its proposals in bringing the draft up to the required standard, and should "link" it with the trade union statute.

In my view it is particularly necessary to make the provision on labor collective councils completely clear. There have been many disputes about these councils. We workers at the No. 18 Trust often ask how trade union committees and economic councils are supposed to live together? Will they not oppose each other? What about unified management? What can we say about that? Of course, you can stand on the bank and argue about the depth of the water. Your feet will not get wet, but you will not cross the river either... And maybe it is time -- what do I mean "maybe"? -- it is high time for us to start acting! We have behind us almost 4 years of experence with economic councils, and quite honestly it has never even occurred to me whether there are contradictions with trade union committees or not. Perhaps sometimes it was impossible to avoid a certain overlapping in the activity of councils and committees. But as experience has been accumulated these situations have been avoided. And they have operated not with the council being "in contact" with the trade union committee, but jointly and in unison, because economic councils also carry out one of the trade union's main functions too -- as a school for economic management and managerial skills. Economic councils did not appear out of thin air, but emerged from /within/ trade unions. And their activity is part and parcel of trade union life. In our view this situation should be enshrined in the charter.

I think that narrow conversations about "confrontation" are caused to a considerable extent precisely by a lack of clarity in the draft law. /Even in definitions./ We doubted whether we were right to call our councils economic. Were we not narrowing the concept? But in the fullness of time we became more and more convinced that, no, everything was just right. An economic council is a kind of collective director of an enterprise and resolves a range of tasks concerning enterprises' production and economic activity. Whereas trade union committees concern themselves with housing, horticultural cooperatives, preschool institutions, pioneer camps, the observance of labor legislation... Is it possible to list everything! The entire social sphere of the collective's life and activity. That is, the very title -- economic council -- defines its functional duties. It is worth replacing the title "economic council" by "labor collective council?" But then the question of what would be left for the trade union committees immediately arises. So is there perhaps a case for the new USSR law on enterprises indicating the need to create precisely economic councils? Although the name is probably not the most important thing: The main thing is that these councils should not be created for the sake of form or to define an element of democracy in management but as a necessary and main component of management itself. But then we should be talking about a system of economic councils throughout the entire enterprise management structure.

Restructuring makes us take a different look at the things we are used to than we did previously... For instance, at the time-honored protective function of trade unions. From whom do trade union committess protect workers? Even yesterday we would have been amazed at that question. We know from what and from whom: from arbitrary adminstration, managers' biased opinions, injustice... But what about today, under conditions of financial autonomy, collective contracts, and self-managment? Do they protect workers from economic councils? Or from a labor collective that does not want to come to terms with unreliability, laziness, or slipshod work? You could say that you, as a manager, may make mistakes in your assessments or be subjective. Of course. [paragraph continues]

We are all human. But the point is that neither as chief of a mobile mechanized column nor as chief of a trust have I ever issued a single dismissal or punishment order. Our influence on workers is determined by our economic council alone. Up to and including dismissals. And the trade union committee chairman is an active member of this council.

Nobody should be surprised at this approach, it comes from life and from practical experience of working under the new conditions. Increasingly people use a different tack in approaching me, as a leader and trade union committee chairman. They say: We will not prevent you dismissing idlers who hold things up, but just bear in mind that our social program is not aimed at numerical growth. So just think about it... And there is no escape, you have to think how to solve production tasks skillfully rather than numerically.

Trade union functions such as the concern to build up each worker's labor input in every possible way -- since that and that alone is the source of new benefits -- are now being highlighted more and more. If you do not earn your pay you will not find anyone upping your salary or increasing your wages. Everything depends on you personally. That, in my view, is the protective function of trade unions under conditions of restructuring. Most in need of protection today -- protection from routine, bureaucratism, and the ineradicable desire to regulate everything -- is restructuring itself. Including, needless to say, in trade union activity too.

We recently held a trade union conference in our trust. For 5 hours we discussed the conclusion of a collective contract. We got confused about who was agreeing what with whom. The collective and the economic council? The body and the head? The first workers' collective contract in Russia was concluded at the start of the century at the Baku oilfields. With whom? The entrepreneur! It was a revolutionary gain for the proletariat. Yet through inertia we try even now to retain this form under conditions of collective contracts, complete financial autonomy, and self-management. It turns out that the collective concludes agreements with itself...

Don't get me wrong. I am not against collective contracts. They are really necessary. Only let us make things more systematic. It is indisputably necessary that higher management should influence labor collectives, everyone understands that. But what about "feedback"? Is it fair under conditions of the transition from command management methods to economic management methods to deprive labor collectives in their turn of the right to influence superior authorities? To a certain extent their relationship should be that of partners. And that should be stipulated in the collective contract. And the relevant trade union committees -- obkoms and sectorial central committees -- should monitor its execution. In this instance the accountability required of obkoms or sectorial trade union central committees will be entirely specific.

But is everything in our socialist competition in order? I will cite an extremely noteworthy fact. Last year our Lotoshinskaya Mobile Mechanized Column worked successfully. It commissioned planned projects ahead of schedule, reduced the prime cost of construction work, and earned solid profits. And what happened? At the October parade it was placed at the end of the ceremonial column. What was its sin? It failed to fulfill the target for the assimilation of capital investment. [paragraph continues]

And just try proving that we do not have such an indicator. And ultimately what do we need: finished plan projects or assimilated construction and installation investment? Yet the trade unions and rayon leaders took part in summing up the results.

In our opinion, there needs to be a major revamping of the entire arsenal of the forms and methods of trade union work. Each day we read in the newspapers, hear on the radio, and see on television how party committee, plant, and kolkhoz leaders are being democratically elected in the new way. But how have we conducted the report and election campaign? Largely in the traditional way.

The report stresses sharply, but quite rightly, the need to resolutely improve the style and methods of elective trade union organs' work. There must be more openness and less stage-managing by the apparatus. This is an insistent demand of life and we are being set an example in this restructuring by the party Central Committee.

MEDIA COVERS 27 FEB-4 MAR AGRICULTURAL WORK

LD050244 [Editorial Report] the following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, from 27 February to 4 March. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each time.

27 February

In Tadzhikistan, farmers have started planting cabbage 1 week ahead of schedule. The first harvest will be taken in May. In this 5-year plan period the production of vegetables will increase by 35 percent. (0200)

Taking advantage of warm spring-like weather, Kirghiz SSR mechanizers have started sowing spring crops. Chuy valley and Osh Oblast farmers are the first in the republic to take sowing equipment out into the fields. Wheat, oat and barley seeds are being put into the soil, in the main on dry-farming tracts of land. Where soil is sufficiently warm, fodder procurers have started sowing alfalfa, working in two shifts to capitalize on good conditions. (1200)

28 February -- no fileworthy material monitored.

1 March

Kazakhstan's farmers will sow 30 million hectares with spring crops this year. Use of intensive technologies is to be expanded considerably. (0200)

More than 10,000 hectares are to be planted with early potatoes this year in Uzbekistan. (0200)

2, 3 March -- no fileworthy material monitored

4 March

Kazakhstan machine operators are preparing for spring work as the republican Central Statistical Administration reported today, state and collective farms have made ready 220,000 tractors for field work, which is 87 percent of the overall quantity. Hundreds of state and collective farms have already reported their full readiness for spring. Farms in southern oblasts of the republic are completing tractor repair. Preparation of seeding machines and trailer equipment is successfully under way. On many indicators for repair work, Kazakhstan state and collective farms are exceeding the pace of the previous year.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA EDITORIAL MARKS ARMY, NAVY DAY

PM041527 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Feb First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Our Sacred Cause"]

[Text] Created by October, our Army and Navy have been vigilantly and reliably standing guard over peace and the revolution's gains for 69 years now. Thus it was during the years of the civil war and the foreign military intervention, when the combined forces of internal and external counterrevolution unleashed an open armed struggle against the young Republic of the Soviets and the revolution had to defend its gains with weapon in hand. Thus it was during the years of the Great Patriotic War, when our people and their armed forces upheld the gains of October and the honor, freedom, and independence of the socialist motherland in a most brutal clash with international imperialism's strike detachments and crushed fascism.

The Soviet people have always needed and will always need lasting peace for the successful realization of their creative plans and for the homelands's prosperity. Socialism and peace are indivisible: The Soviet state's entire history attests to this. At the 27th CPSU Congress, displaying a model of the new thinking which accords with the realities of the nuclear missile age, our party advanced the concept of creating a system of all-embracing international security. New approaches to solving international problems found convincing confirmation and development in the speech of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the Kremlin meeting with participants in the forum "For a Nuclear-free World, for the Survival of Humanity."

The Soviet Union does not lay claim to greater security than the United States, for example. But, at the same time, the USSR will naturally not agree to inadequate status or to discrimination. Under modern conditions questions of the defense of revolutionary gains on a state and international scale -- within the framework of the world socialist community -- will remain topical as long as a threat of war is posed to our country and its allies by imperialism's militarist circles and aggressive forces. This threat exists today. It stems for the aggressive, militaristic circles of the United States and other NATO countries. By cranking the flywheel of the arms race, U.S. imperialism is seeking to achieve military superiority over the USSR, to "exhaust" us economically, and to prevent us following the course of restructuring -- the course of revolutionary changes, renewal, and acceleration in all spheres of life of Soviet society.

Even now, 7 decades after the overthrow of the power of capitalists and landowners, the cause begun by Great October retains its truly revolutionary character. Our country was and still is the pioneer on the path of mankind's revolutionary renewal, the bulwark of peace and progress. This provokes spite and hatred in the forces of aggression and reaction. They are afraid that the successful implementation of the course of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the line of the 27th congress will inevitably strengthen the international revolutionizing influence of the motherland of October.

The Soviet Union's response to the policy of neoglobalism and the attempts of imperialism's military-industrial complex to take social revenge consists of the strengthening of the economy, the political cohesion of society, and a reliable defense policy and an active peace-loving foreign policy. As regards questions of the country's defense and our ability to protect our interests and our security, M.S. Gorbachev emphasized during meetings with Latvian working people that this is a sacred cause for us.

Our sacred cause! The CPSU regards the defense of the socialist homeland, the strengthening of the country's defenses, and the safeguarding of state security as one of the most important functions of the Soviet state. This is enshrined in the new edition of the party Program. The organic unity of concern for peace and concern for the revolution's defense is one of the most important features of our party policy. It was bequeathed to us by V.I. Lenin, bequaeathed by the great October. Let us recall Lenin's winged words: "Any revolution is only worth something if it is able to defend itself."

While unswervingly pursuing a policy of preserving peace, ending the arms race, and eliminating mass destruction weapons, at the same time the CPSU and the Soviet state take into account the danger of war stemming from imperialism and show indefatigable concern for our motherland's reliable defense, to maintain the USSR's defense strength at a level guaranteeing the Soviet people's peaceful creative labor, and to strengthen the armed forces' might and combat potential. The party educates Army and Navy servicemen and all Soivet people in the spirit of high vigilance and readiness to defend the gains of Great October. Defense spending, the numbers of Army and Navy personnel, and the quantity and quality of weapons and combat hardware are determined exclusively by the requirements of the homeland's defense and of the collective protection of socialism's gains. We do nothing beyond what is necessary. This is the profound essence of the Soviet military doctrine, which is strictly defensive in nature, and of the entire policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state in the sphere of the country's defense and security.

A special role in resolving the vitally important task of strengthening the country's defense capability and the armed forces' combat might is allocated to militay cadres. Their responsibility to the people for the cause of the motherland's defense is great. Like the entire country, the Soviet Armed Forces are living for restructuring, and commanders, political organs, staffs, and party organizations, and commanders, political organs, staffs, and party organizations are persistently mastering new work forms and methods and seeking to remove from the road everything that hinders the harmonious, efficient life and activity of troops and naval forces. An innovative approach and questing are more essential today than ever in enhancing the combat readiness of units and ships, strengthening military discipline, and uniting multinational Army and Navy collectives. Life insistently demands a switch everywhere to intensive forms and methods of instruction and education in the interests of further improving the field, air, and sea training of subunits.

Our armed forces are a creation of the great Soviet people, their flesh and blood, their loyal defender. The people and our party rely on their armed forces, the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum pointed out. The CPSU Central Committee expressed confidence that under the present complex international conditions Communists and all Army did Navy cadres will act with the greatest responsibility and will enhance and improve the skill and the combat readiness of all branches and categories of troops.

This imposes a high responsibility on officer cadres and all Army and Navy servicemen. They must devote all their strength and all their energy to the sacred cause -- the cause of reliably defending the motherland and ensuring its security.

DEPUTY CHIEF PROCURATOR ON MILITARY OFFENDERS

OW030233 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 2245 GMT on 28 February in its "I Serve the Soviet Union" program carries a 15-minute feature entitled "Precise Line of the Statute" discussing problems in the military.

The feature begins with clips from the film "Lagging Behind the Formation" produced by the USSR Defense Ministry which show a military tribunal sentencing a private S.V. Zubov to 2 years in a disciplinary battalion for violating RSFSR criminal code provisions under the influence of alcohol.

Video then cuts to journalist Boris Kazakov introducing Major General V.S. Parfenov, deputy chief military procurator, and the two discuss letters of complaints about servicemen. Parfenov says that the military procuratorial organs recieve letters about "negative facts" and that "negative facts, law transgressions occur primarily in units, or rather subunits, in which people remain silent; in other words, when there is a violation, someone sees it but remains silent about it, then the hooligans go unpunished." Parfenov says violations that are not reported come to light through letters sent by parents, relatives, and acquaintances of soldiers to the military procuracy and the television service. Parfenov says that "there are instances of commanders concealing facts and not evaluating them in a principled manner." He then discusses the statute provisions concerning such behavior.

Answering Kazakov's question on the work of the procuracy not leading to a halt to infractions being committed, Parfenov says that the Marxist principle is that severity will not produce success in the fight against law transgressions. He says that at an early stage of permissible limits being overstepped, a reprimand could be sufficient and there would be no need for a military procurator; the unit or subunit commander can take the necessary legal steps to bring order. As Kazakov speaks about the attitude of old timers toward young soldiers, video shows further clips of the Defense Ministry film.

Video then cuts to show Parfenov quoting from the statute provisions. After discussing the main tasks of the procuracy, Parfenov says "the negative occurences that are unfortunately found in the Army are on the decrease."

end